

THE TIMES

No. 65,720

MONDAY OCTOBER 28 1996

TODAY
10P

14 PAGES OF SPORT

THE EXPERT WHO IS ALWAYS RIGHT

For Steve McManaman father knows best PAGE 29
PLUS What is wrong with Manchester United? PAGE 29



READER OFFER

FREE RETURN EUROSTAR TICKET TO PARIS OR BRUSSELS
STARTS TODAY: TOKEN, PAGE 11

TODAY
10P

THIS WEEK IN THE TIMES

TODAY
ROBBIE RETURNS
Robbie Coltrane on his latest Cracker page 19
PLUS:
Matthew Parris on Monday page 22



TOMORROW
THE TIMES
ITF
PLAY TO WIN
£50,000
In our Interactive Team Football game
PLUS: The Body and Mind page

WEDNESDAY

FASHION
Mojo's men model mean and moody Hugo Boss
PLUS: 250 videos to be won, in Interface

THURSDAY

FILMS
Geoff Brown on Robert De Niro in 'The Fan'
PLUS: Dr Thomas Stuttaford's medical briefing

FRIDAY

POP
David Sinclair on the Spice Girls' debut album
PLUS: The Valerie Grove interview

SATURDAY

THE REAL STORY OF MICHAEL COLLINS
in the Magazine

PLUS: WEEKEND CAR 96, WEEKEND MONEY, 1015 FOR YOUNG TIMES READERS AND THE DIRECTORY, OUR NEW GUIDE TO TV, RADIO AND ENTERTAINMENT

Heads want parents to back school discipline

By ARTHUR LEATHLEY AND DAVID CHARTER

CONTRACTS between parents and schools should spell out that teachers will use all reasonable force to discipline children, head teachers demanded yesterday.

David Hart, general secretary of the National Association of Head Teachers, said that home-school contracts proposed in the Government's Education Bill had to protect teachers from the increasing number of parents who were too quick to defend their tearaways. Only then would teachers regain the authority they needed to restore order to schools.

In another development, Gillian Shephard, the Education and Employment Secretary, was at the centre of deepening controversy over plans to introduce a moral code for schools that fails to mention marriage in a section on the importance of the family in bringing up children.

Mrs Shephard backed the dissenters, saying that the final version of the code needed to emphasise more prominently the need for family stability. "It is a very delicate area, but I do think that more emphasis might be placed on the value of the family as a bulwark of society and I shall be saying so."

"I am in no doubt that strong family support and the contribution that strong families make to society are of inestimable value and we must look at ways that we strengthen that side of the report, of this consultation document, before it goes into anything that we might instill into the curriculum," she told GMTV's Sunday programme.

However, senior government figures said that Mrs Shephard would not demand that marriage was made the main criterion for family stability, although it should be held up as a desirable aspect of family life. They pointed out that account had to be taken of the fact that only six in ten schoolchildren now live with two married parents. Tory backbenchers pressed Mrs Shephard to go further in.

Continued on page 2, col 5

William Rees-Mogg, page 22
Letters, page 23



Beverly Palmer joined an anti-paedophile march in London yesterday with a placard of her daughter Rosie, 3, who was abducted and murdered. Report, page 3

Euro 96 players face tax penalties

By JASON NISSE

GERMANY may have beaten England on penalties in Euro 96 but the German players are facing penalties of their own of up to £21,000 each from the taxman.

The Inland Revenue has launched an investigation to see whether the foreign stars who appeared in the summer tournament paid enough tax on their appearance money and their win bonuses.

Top of the list is the German team where the likes of Jürgen Klinsmann, Oliver Bierhoff and Christian Ziege earned £85,000 each. The Revenue is claiming about a quarter.

Other teams being hit include the Czechs whose players, Patrick Berger and Karel Poborsky, came to England after the championship, and the French, most of whose stars play in Italy.

The Revenue is concerned that withholding tax - which is usually levied on foreign golfers and tennis players when they appear in the UK - was not paid by the footballers as they were paid directly by their football associations.

Usually up to a quarter of the appearance money or winnings of a tennis player such as Boris Becker is held back by organisers while the Revenue liaises with the player's local tax authorities to see how much should be paid and where.

In the past the Revenue has not been concerned about football players as their earnings from championships have been relatively small. It was alerted to the issue by the US Inland Revenue Service, which withheld payments during the World Cup in 1994.

The clampdown may affect Britain's chances of being the venue for future championships, not only in football but also in other sports such as rugby and athletics.

Anti-Taleban bombs fall on Kabul for a second night

FROM CHRISTOPHER THOMAS IN PESHAWAR

TENSIONS rose in Kabul last night after anti-Taleban aircraft bombed the Afghan capital for the second night running. The raid was met by anti-aircraft fire, shattering the silence of the curfew-bound city.

There were three explosions at around 11pm - two hours after curfew, when streets were empty. War planes twice dropped bombs on Kabul on Saturday to try to damage the joint civilian-military airport, where the main runway remains intact.

There were no reports of casualties, although shops and houses near a park where the bombs landed were damaged. So desperate is the plight of people in Kabul that a tree uprooted by one blast was immediately salvaged for firewood.

The attacks are designed to stop Taleban fighter jets bombing enemy positions north of Kabul. Forces of the former government resumed fighting yesterday after a three-day lull to try to capture high points around the city that are heavily defended with tanks, artillery and rocket launchers.

The battle is focused on an area about ten miles from the northern borders of the capital across a wide, open landscape with neither side appearing to make significant advances.

Taleban has reinforced its positions over the past two days with tanks and artillery. The key to what happens next rests with General Abdul Rashid Dostum, the northern Uzbek warlord who has so far been reluctant to throw his formidable fire power into the siege of Kabul.

Last night, having fought off the challenge to his empire, 400 miles north of Kabul, he was tending off

Taleban attacks on its western flank that were designed to draw him away from the attack on the capital. The general's decision whether to add his firepower to that siege or to concentrate on defending his relatively prosperous and liberal mini-state will determine if Kabul suffers the blitzkrieg that alone could quickly drive out Taleban.

Another option is to challenge the Islamic warriors in Herat, a largely Tajik city that resents their rule and is a softer target than Kabul.

Pakistan has quietly retreated from attempts to lead the search for a ceasefire, deferring to the United Nations peace attempt. The UN was furious that Pakistan was undercutting its efforts with parallel mediation efforts, particularly as they seemed to have a pro-Taleban bias.

Assault on Kabul, page 14
Letters, page 23

Tutsi rebels attack two Zaire towns

By OUR FOREIGN STAFF

THE Zairean provincial capital of Bukavu came under sustained artillery and small arms fire yesterday as rebel Tutsi fighters closed in on the town. Goma, the capital of North Kivu, was also threatened with attack. Thousands of refugees poured into the town as fighting flared a few miles to the north.

The uprising by indigenous Tutsis in Zaire was originally aimed at preventing a massacre of Tutsis by the Zairean army and Rwandan Hutu refugees in the Kivu prov-

inces. A spokesman for the rebels said yesterday, however, that they now aimed to take Goma and Bukavu, and demand the resignation of President Mobutu Sese Seko.

Michele Quintaglie, of the World Food Programme, said yesterday that Goma airport had been closed, forcing the UN agency to cancel a flight taking out non-essential personnel. Later in the day a plane did take off.

On Saturday the UN evacuated 128 foreign aid workers and civilians from Bukavu and said it was scrapping plans for an airlift of food for about 300,000 Hutu refugees from Rwanda and Burundi who were moving into the area.

They had abandoned 12 camps around Uvira, 60 miles south of Bukavu, following attacks two weeks ago by the Tutsis, who are reported to have taken control of the town of about 20,000 people near the western shore of Lake Tanganyika.

About half a million Rwandan refugees were reported to be on the move south and north of Lake Kivu.

Army routed, page 12

Merton top of Norrington

Colleges at the top and bottom of the Oxford academic league table backed the publication today, despite continued official attempts to thwart it.

Senior members of Merton, which heads the 1996 Norrington table of first degree results, and Harris Manchester, which came bottom, said they supported its unofficial publication. Page 4

Queen leaves for Thailand

The Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh set off yesterday for a five-day state visit to Thailand to celebrate the golden jubilee of King Bhumibol Adulyadej, the world's longest-reigning monarch. Page 10

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TV & RADIO	50, 51	LETTERS	23	ARTS	20, 21	BUSINESS	47-50, 52
WEATHER	26	OBITUARIES	25	CHESS & BRIDGE	40	MIND AND MATTER	16
CROSSWORDS	26, 52	WILLIAM REES-MOGG	22	COURT & SOCIAL	24	LAW REPORT	41

2 HOME NEWS

THE TIMES MONDAY OCTOBER 28 1996

Britain warns Turkey over heroin trade

By VALERIE ELLIOTT
WHITEHALL EDITOR

THE Government has told Turkey to approve tough new laws to combat money-laundering or risk failing in its attempt to join the European Union. The strong plea to Turkey to take urgent action against heroin producers and traffickers, who are responsible for the bulk of the drug entering Britain, has been approved by senior ministers.

Tom Sackville, a junior Home Office minister, delivered the robust

message from the Government at a meeting with Turkish ministers in Istanbul last week. He told them that their lack of commitment in tackling the drugs trade would be one of the criteria on which they were judged for membership of the EU.

He also asked the Turks urgently to legislate to allow their enforcement agencies to work with British customs officers to track drug loads destined for Britain. Turkish heroin accounts for more than 80 per cent of all seizures of the drug in Britain and intelligence officers have identified a

drugs infrastructure in Turkey. While some laboratories have been closed, there remains a large processing capability.

Mr Sackville said last night: "We see drugs as the single largest threat to public order and the welfare of young people. My aim was to convince the Turkish Government that while we recognised them as allies and friends, that their international approval and friendship may in future depend on a demonstrable commitment from the to tackle the drugs trade. I also pointed out that

the impression given to the outside world was that they were less than wholehearted in their fight against the drugs trade."

His exchanges were with Mehmet Agar, an Interior Minister, and Dr Ertan Yulek, the Parliamentary Commissioner for Legislation, but he also offered assistance to Turkey in terms of police and customs training.

The Turks have not set a date for the introduction of the new laws but there is also some pressure internally. Police chiefs in Istanbul are worried about the growth in heroin

abuse among their own young people.

Mr Sackville's two-day trip to Turkey was part of a concerted approach from EU countries to raise the political pressure over its drugs record. It followed action taken last month by the Financial Action Task Force, part of the Paris-based Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, which urged international banks to give special attention to any transactions from Turkish domiciled people, companies or financial institutions.

Cook says economy is not ready for EMU

Labour voices doubts on joining single currency

By ARTHUR LEATHLEY AND JAMES LANDALE

THE Labour leadership yesterday gave its strongest indication yet that it is preparing to keep Britain out of a single currency until the next century. Robin Cook, the Shadow Foreign Secretary, voiced serious doubts over the prospect of a Labour government entering the first phase of monetary union, suggesting that Britain would not be adequately prepared.

He underlined the difficulties in joining alongside France and Germany in 1999 and reiterated Labour's policy that Britain would not participate if it had a harmful effect

on jobs. "There is a very serious problem for Britain in the first wave, and there is no point in ducking it," he said. "The Conservatives' lack of preparation for a single currency would leave an incoming government with a very tough job catching up."

Senior Tories are still wrestling with whether they should rule out Britain's entry in advance of the general election. Although John Major has said Britain should not preclude it, Euro-sceptic MPs want an early decision to delay entry.

Mr Cook said that Euro-

pean partners would understand Labour's reasons for not joining. "I think there would be a lot of understanding among the governments of Europe — the people who actually had to wrestle with the difficult decisions to join," he told BBC Television's *On the Record*.

The force of his comments, backed by Tony Blair, suggested that the Labour leader has persuaded senior colleagues to take a bolder line. Although Labour made clear yesterday that no decision need be taken before a general election, it underlined that voters would

have "little doubt where we stand". Mr Cook also hinted that the election after next, rather than a referendum, might provide the opportunity for the public to vote on a single currency.

However, Mr Cook sparked unease on Labour's pro-European wing, which has pressed Mr Blair to outflank the Tories by taking a firm line in favour of joining. Calum MacDonald, MP for the Western Isles, said Britain's entry could be delayed a few months but certainly not for years. "I think it is positively essential to be part of the first wave," he said.

Mr Cook tried to balance the difficulties of joining the first wave with a firm commitment to eventual membership. "I think there may be very serious problems for Britain staying out of a single currency in the medium term if it goes ahead," Mr Cook said.

The problems would be with inward investment and the fact that sterling, if it was the major European currency outside the Euro, would have to bear the brunt of speculation in the European exchanges. However, he made clear that Britain could survive the problems for a short period "but I don't think you could manage them indefinitely."

"And, if the single currency goes ahead and succeeds, then it is very hard to see how Britain could prosper outside of it. Ultimately you would then have to join."

Blair to give public more say with citizens' juries

By VALERIE ELLIOTT

A LABOUR government would introduce citizens' juries to influence large areas of public policy. The electricity, gas and water industries would be among the first subjects to be examined by the new form of public consultation, which would also scrutinise the role of the industry regulators.

Labour frontbenchers have identified a number of areas where they believe the public should have greater input in decision-making. But it has yet to be decided whether the

"jurors" would be paid for their time or receive only expenses. It could also be necessary to create an independent body to oversee the new process to ensure fair selection of the jury and an unbiased process.

John Prescott, the deputy leader, and Derek Foster, the shadow public services spokesman, have been impressed with results from pilot citizens' juries held primarily to discuss health care. One of the trials covered Huntingdon, the Prime Minister's constituency. Others have been in Walsall and London.

Details of the trials are to be presented today at a seminar organised by the left-of-centre Institute of Public Policy Research. Mr Foster said yesterday: "We believe that citizens should not be passive recipients of information from public bodies. With the right approach, citizens can play an active role in public decision-making."

Citizens' juries are common in Germany, where they are called planning cells, and in the United States where they are intended to challenge conventional politicians and their decisions.



Escoffier invented Bombe Nero and Peach Melba

Chefs celebrate a man who shaped the nation's taste

FROM BEN MACINTYRE IN PARIS

THE gastronomic art of Auguste Escoffier, the great French chef who revolutionised British eating habits, will be celebrated at 120 restaurants around the world today with an international banquet to mark the 150th anniversary of his birth.

More than 60 years after he died, Escoffier is widely regarded as a founding father of French cuisine, but it was while working in London, first as chef at the Savoy Hotel in the 1890s and then at the Carlton Hotel until 1922, that he attained his reputation as "the king of chefs and chef of kings".

Today the Savoy, along with the Ritz and the Waldorf Astoria in New York, the Hotel Okura in Tokyo and more than 100 other restaurants worldwide, will offer a special six-course Escoffier menu at £65 a head.

This "Dinner d'Epicure" will feature such substantial offerings as foie gras, turbot in shrimp sauce, saddle of roe deer with gooseberry and horseradish, and mandarin orange mousse.

Escoffier is credited not only with inventing much of the French culinary canon, but also with educating the British palate away from boiled meat and soggy vegetables. He even persuaded Edward, Prince of Wales, to sample frogs' legs.

Although he passed his heyday in the kitchens of English hotels, Escoffier, a

native of the Côte d'Azur, is regarded in France as a towering figure of national culture. He was made an officer of the Légion d'Honneur in 1928 in recognition of his work in spreading French cuisine abroad, but France remains notoriously touchy on the subject of Escoffier's British links.

When, in 1988, the Ritz announced it would use his name to market products made by its Nabisco subsidiary, French foodies boiled over. "Escoffier must be turning in his grave at such treatment from the land of corned beef, fish and chips and peas in redcurrant jelly," thundered one columnist.

But the French chef was nothing if not versatile. In 1893 Escoffier created the first Peach Melba in honour of the Australian opera singer Nellie Melba who was staying at the newly opened Savoy Hotel and had just brought the house down with her performance in *Lohengrin*.

The chef was a master at combining food with flattery, so when Melba came back to the hotel four years later with a stomach upset, he prescribed slices of toasted bread — henceforth known as Melba Toast.

The Savoy's well-heeled and well-fed diners vied to heap praise on the maestro. "I am the Emperor of Germany," Kaiser Wilhelm II once gushed, "but you are the emperor of chefs."

Sharp-eyed schoolgirl finds 'extinct' fungi

A Berkeley's Earth Star, a small fungi that was thought to be extinct in Britain, has been found by a 10-year-old schoolgirl in the Worcester-shire countryside. The find has delighted scientists who said yesterday that the last recorded sighting of the specimen was in Norfolk in 1925.

Katie Whipp, right, found the fungi in an elm coppice near Malvern as she was on a mushroom foray with her mother, Shelia, and members of the Worcester-shire Fungus Group. Dr David Pegler, of Kew Gardens, said: "Everybody thought Berkeley's Earth Star was extinct and this is a very exciting find. It's the best and most surprising find this year. I knew they were earth stars but I didn't know which kind. I thought they looked weird because I had not exactly seen one like it before but we didn't think it was rare."



Check on lawn protest

Labour officials are looking into the actions taken by two party councillors when protesters dug a hole in Michael Heseltine's lawn. Gerald Johnson and Jane Hackworth-Young, from Hammersmith and Fulham council in west London, joined the protest against open-cast mining at the Deputy Prime Minister's Northamptonshire home.

£78 buys coffin for your dog

Pet owners can now choose animal coffins by mail order. Pet Funeral Services, of Uckfield, East Sussex, said it would also cater for exotic creatures, such as snakes. Prices range from £24.50 for a hamster to £78 for a large dog. The coffins, which have brass handles and nameplates, are lined with padded, pastel-coloured satin.

Suspected IRA arms dump found

A suspected IRA arms dump has been uncovered in a remote part of Co Donegal. Police found two rifles and explosives in an out-house near Malin, in the north of the Inishowen peninsula. Six men, including five from Northern Ireland, were arrested. They were taken to three police stations in Co Donegal.

Bishop converts to Catholicism

The Rt Rev John Klyberg, 65, who retired in June as Bishop of Fulham, has converted to Catholicism and is to be ordained. When he is "priested" he will work as an assistant priest for a religious community near Hythe, Kent. He is the fourth Anglican bishop to convert to Catholicism and seek ordination since the decision to ordain women priests.

Organic produce prices to be cut

Tesco supermarkets are to cut the prices of organically-grown fruit and vegetables to the same levels as conventional produce in 45 outlets in a pilot project from today. Organic produce currently makes up less than one per cent of the £1.4 billion fruit and vegetable market and is generally about four times more expensive.

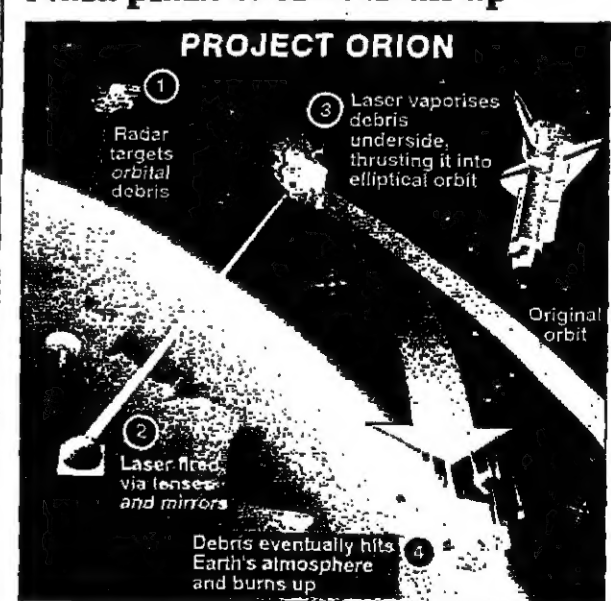
Townsend jacket goes to museum

A flying jacket worn in the Battle of Britain by Group Captain Peter Townsend, who was prevented from marrying Princess Margaret, was presented yesterday by his son Giles to the Tangmere Military Aviation Museum near Chichester. Group Captain Townsend, who died last year aged 80, commanded a squadron of Hurricanes during the battle.

Epileptic fit forces ad change

The Ford Motor Company has been forced to change a television commercial for a sports car after it triggered an epileptic fit in a viewer. The Independent Television Commission upheld the complaint about the Probe coupé advertisement and ruled that it did not comply with technical guidelines for the use of flashing lights in commercials.

Nasa plans orbital clean-up



Scientists at Nasa are planning to clean up space by "zapping" space junk cluttering up Earth's back yard with a laser gun. Space debris — mostly parts of defunct satellites — circles the planet at speeds of about 22,000mph, posing dangers for space shuttles, the international space station and telecommunications satellites. The impact of even a tiny shard of debris would have devastating consequences. Dr Jonathan Campbell, who heads Project Orion, wants to blast the rubbish out of orbit. The laser would be based in a USAF desert site, and would burn off a portion of the underside and the evaporating stream of material would act as a thruster, nudging particles the size of cricket balls into the atmosphere, where they would burn up.

Mind and Matter, page 18



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Continued from page 1

promoting the need for stable marriages. Sir Rhodes Boyson, a former Education Minister, said: "To pretend that one-parent families is a substitute for two parents is not on."

He and other Tory MPs were quick to criticise the code, drafted after being commissioned by the School Curriculum and Assessment Authority earlier this year. Julian Brazier, Tory MP for Canterbury, and president of the Conservative Family Campaign, said: "The report is outrageous. In the whole document, I can find only one reference to marriage and that is in a negative context. It is an unchristian

document which makes no commitment to marriage."

When the code is launched on Friday, statements of shared values will be proposed in four broad areas: self, relationships, society and the environment. The draft statement of values in society said: "We value truth, human rights, the law, justice and collective endeavour for the common good of society. In particular, we value families as sources of love, and support for all their members as the basis of a society where people care for others."

The arguments focused political attention again on the issue of morality, which has

drawn the leaders of each of the parties into heated debate during the past week. David Blunkett, Mrs Shephard's Labour's shadow, accused her of hypocrisy over family values. "We favour a stable and loving relationship," he said, "but it comes ill from a Government under whose tutelage the nation has seen a doubling of crime and a tripling of the number of one-parent families."

Mr Spark, for the head teachers, spoke as it was disclosed yesterday that a teacher in Luton, Bedfordshire, faced dismissal after she allowed a bullied five-year-old to punish his attackers by

slapping their hands with a ruler. In a separate case, a head teacher in Portsmouth, Hampshire, will appear in court tomorrow charged with assault on an 11-year-old pupil as he broke up a fight the boy was involved in.

Mr Hart said that parents had to shoulder much of the blame for the low regard children had for teachers. "An increasing number of parents are far too willing to take the side of the children against the teacher. They are far too tolerant of their children's misbehaviour," he added.

William Rees-Mogg, page 22
Letters, page 23

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'It was an awful ordeal, absolutely terrifying. My wife is completely shattered'

'Masked gang hit peer's wife in raid on country home

By Stephen Farrell

MASKED robbers burst into the country home of Lord and Lady McGowan and stole £50,000 in jewels and family heirlooms after assaulting the couple and handcuffing them to a radiator, the family said yesterday.

Lady Gillian McGowan, 55, suffered facial bruising and a broken finger in the attack after a three-man gang blindfolded and threatened her husband. They demanded access to the safe after telling the 58-year-old stockbroker that his wife had a gun to her head.

The break-in happened at 7pm on Saturday as Lady Gillian made jam in the kitchen and her husband, Duncan, watched television in the living room of their Georgian mansion, Highway House, in Lower Froyle, Hampshire.

The couple managed to raise the alarm after half an hour when Lady Gillian was able to dislodge a portable telephone and pull it within reach. They had to be cut free by firemen.

Lord McGowan, an Old Eborian and chairman of the City stockbrokers Panmure



The panther brooch stolen in the raid

Gordon, described yesterday how the robbers suddenly appeared half an hour after his son, Harry, had gone home, leaving the couple alone. He said: "Two men burst through into the living room, where I was watching television. They said, 'Get your hands behind your back' and another one told me to kneel down."

"I said something like, 'I can't do both at the same time.' They then cuffed my hands behind my back and pulled me roughly up. They said they had a gun to my wife's head. She was in another room so I

couldn't see her. They said, 'Take us to your safe otherwise we will shoot her,' so I began to lead the way. When I got to the kitchen they blindfolded me and put a chair across my neck."

"They said if I moved they would kill me. I thought basically, 'That's it, I'm not going to provoke them' and just kept still."

After the intruders had emptied the safe of his wife's jewellery they led the couple to an upstairs radiator, attached the handcuffs and departed, saying they would call the police in two minutes. When no one arrived Lady Gillian, daughter of the 7th Earl of Cottenham, used her free hand to drag the portable telephone within reach and called the police.

Her husband said: "We were obviously very shaken. It is one of those things that you read about but you never believe is going to happen to you. My first reaction was one of total shock. I just couldn't believe what was happening. They were constantly swearing and threatening me. Every third word was a swear word."

"It was an awful ordeal, absolutely terrifying. My wife is completely shattered. Most of the jewellery stolen was handed down to her. It just seems to be an escalation of violence in modern society. But I am not going to change my life as a result. I'm going to work tomorrow as normal."

Lord McGowan added: "We have had a hell of a 24 hours. Our children are spending the day with us and we want to try to get back to normality. We have been very busy talking to the police in the hope that they can catch these people."

Lady Gillian was still visibly shaking from the ordeal and had bruising to her lips and cheeks. She said: "I have been bashed about the head and I have a broken finger. I have seen the doctor, but I am still quite shaken."

She was particularly concerned that a £10,000 diamond, sapphire and gold panther brooch, a copy of one worn by the Duchess of Windsor, was stolen.



Lord and Lady McGowan recovering yesterday after their ordeal. She suffered bruising and a broken finger

mond, sapphire and gold panther brooch, a copy of one worn by the Duchess of Windsor, was stolen.

Their son Harry, 25, a stockbroker, said: "My mother and father were terrified. They feared for their lives because they believed the men had a gun."

His sisters, Annabel, 31, an interior designer, and Emma, 33, a mother of two, returned to the family home to offer support and comfort to their

parents. Mr McGowan said: "Given the circumstances my parents are coping amazingly well. Clearly they have been shaken by this, but we are doing our best to get back to normal. We sat down to a Sunday roast and discussed the ordeal."

A neighbour, Richard Wilde, 32, said: "I arrived home at 7pm and didn't see anything suspicious. The only odd thing was a white van that I noticed outside my house

around lunchtime, but it drove off almost straight away. Everyone here keeps themselves to themselves."

Highway House is draped in ivy and is surrounded by a 10ft stone wall. The property has acres of lawns and woodland and a stable block to one side. A half-mile gravel drive leads to the front entrance and a maze of paths leads through the grounds.

Lord McGowan, a respected City deal-maker, inherited

the baronetcy in 1966 on the death of his father, the second baron. The title was first granted in 1937 to his grandfather, a former Glasgow office boy who rose to become chairman of ICI. The couple divide their time between their home in Chelsea and Highway House.

A police spokesman confirmed that the couple saw no weapon during the incident but appealed for sightings of the intruders.

Navy right to send Wrens to sea, says admiral

By Michael Evans
DEFENCE CORRESPONDENT

THE admiral who was the main architect of the Wrens-at-sea policy, which is under fire after a series of sex allegations, insisted yesterday that mixed crews were right for the Royal Navy.

Admiral Sir Julian Oswald, First Sea Lord and Chief of Naval Staff from 1989 to 1993 when the policy was adopted, dismissed reports that ministers had forced the Navy against its will to accept women at sea. "The policy had the full support of the Navy Board and we were worried at one point about whether we would be able to persuade ministers to approve the scheme," Sir Julian said.

He said he had no regrets about sending women to sea and believed that breaches of the "no-touching rule" were unfortunate but "human nature". The policy was given national prominence last week after allegations made by Claire McGarvey, a former midshipman who served on HMS Brazen, at a sex discrimination hearing, and separate accounts of by two unnamed crew members from HMS Northumberland.

At the end of the tribunal Commander Paul Collins, former commanding officer of HMS Brazen, was absolved of allegations that he tried to grope and kiss Miss McGarvey, who lost her claim for unfair dismissal.

As the Royal Navy announced an increase in the number of women serving at sea — 76 officers and 589 ratings — Sir Julian dismissed suggestions that Tom King, then Defence Secretary, and Sir Archie Hamilton, then Armed Forces Minister, had engineered the policy for political reasons.

He said a study group recommended that women should serve at sea but that they be restricted to a small number of ships. Sir Julian said: "The Ministry of Defence recommended to the Navy Board that we should go further and the board agreed."

Conduct unbefitting, page 17

Victims' mothers lead protest rally

By Dominic Kennedy, Social Affairs Correspondent

THE mothers of four children killed by sex attackers yesterday led a march to demand strict controls on paedophiles.

June Woon, whose seven-year-old daughter Donna Gillbanks was killed by an uncle in 1977, raised a loud cheer from the 200 demonstrators when she called for a referendum on capital punishment. Her daughter's killer could be released from prison in two years because the judge recommended that he serve a minimum 20 years of his life sentence.

"I made a promise to Donna that I would fight, even if it is to my dying day, to keep that scum behind bars," Ms Woon said. "There will never be any parole for me. I will suffer until the day I die and so should he."

The People Power campaign has collected 50,000 names on

a petition calling for sex offenders to be tagged and identified. It was started by friends of Maxine Handley, whose son Daniel, 9, was abducted and killed by paedophiles. Mrs Handley said: "Property is more valued than children."

Also on the march were Beverly Palmer, whose daughter Rosie, 3, was murdered by a man who lived close by, and Brenda Payne, whose daughter Marie, 4, was killed 13 years ago. The boxer Frank Bruno joined the protesters, whose two-mile march took them past Parliament.

The Scout Association said it cannot afford £500,000 a year to make criminal checks on volunteers, as recommended by Lord Cullen's inquiry into the Dunblane massacre.

Photograph, page 1

Couple killed by tree falling on car

By Des Burkinshaw

A HUSBAND and wife were crushed to death yesterday when a tree was blown onto their car by high winds. A three-year-old boy, thought to have been their son, was strapped into a childseat in the back and escaped with minor cuts and bruises.

The 32-year-old man and his wife, thought to be in her early 30s, are not expected to be named until later today. Fire crews had to cut the bodies from the wreckage in Thornton, Bradford. The child was taken to Bradford Infirmary.

The accident happened at 1.30pm as a severe weather warning was issued in west Yorkshire because of winds of up to 60mph. Passers-by tried to free the couple, who had been crushed in their Ford Escort by a 30ft-long section of tree trunk.

Stuart Smith, a sub-officer

at Fairweather Green fire station, said the tree trunk had fallen on the front end of the car, pinning the victims to their seats. The tree had grown in two parts from the base and one of the trunks had snapped in a violent crosswind, he said.

"It had caught a lamp post on the way and that was in danger of falling as well. We had to cut the tree into sections, using a chain-saw and air bags, to lift it off the car. There was nothing that could be done for the people in the front."

The driver and two passengers in a Jaguar XJ6 were injured yesterday when the car plunged 20ft off a flyover on a pedestrian shopping area in Edgbaston, Birmingham. Police said the area was deserted and no-one else was hurt.

Search fails to solve mystery that made islanders stare into space

By Michael Horsnell

IT had all the ingredients of a case for the X-files. Strange phenomena in the sky observed by a remote community. Defence forces being scrambled in a massive search. Then a convenient explanation.

Mulder and Scully, star investigators in the cult TV series, might not have accepted that a meteorite or man-made space debris was the cause of huge flashes and explosions which lit up the sky off the Outer Hebrides. And some villagers who saw a mystery object falling from the sky were not totally convinced there was no close encounter.

Many of the reported sightings on Saturday evening came from the village of Cross in northern Lewis, and from Stornoway. An RAF spokesman said: "There were about a dozen reports in all, and they were all consistent: an explosion in



X-files heroes Mulder and Scully: they say the truth is out there. But this time, no one could find it

the sky, something spiralling to the sea, and flames and smoke persisting for a few minutes."

An RAF Nimrod and two helicopters were out searching from first light yesterday, helped by a coastguard vessel

and a French fishing boat. They pulled out around lunchtime after an air search of over 1,000 square miles, much of it under the main American air route.

Civil airliners were ruled out after checks with flight

controllers. The top-secret RAF tracking station at Pylingdale in Yorkshire also drew a blank. One of the witnesses, Norman Macdonald, 57, a joinery contractor in Port of Ness, said: "I saw three flashes in total and heard a further two bangs. I rushed into the local shop and took the staff and customers out. They also saw the dense smoke spiral."

Simon Riley, district staff officer for Stornoway coastguards, said the most likely cause was a meteorite burning up in the Earth's atmosphere. "We have not ruled out falling space debris. Extensive inquiries have been made but nothing has been found, or a positive explanation. It is very puzzling."

A spokesman for the RAF said space debris was unlikely as space-tracking radar had drawn a blank. A spokesman said: "We are sure there is nothing there." In the X-files, of course, it is always said: The truth is out there.

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4 HOME NEWS

THE TIMES MONDAY OCTOBER 28 1996

Winners and losers alike back Oxford league table.

By DAVID CHARTER
EDUCATION CORRESPONDENT

COLLEGES at the top and bottom of the Oxford academic league table backed its publication today, despite continued official attempts to thwart it.

Senior members of Merton, which heads the 1996 Norrington table of first degree results, and Harris Manchester, which came bottom, said they supported its unofficial publication. For the fourth year running the table has been compiled for *The Times* by a resourceful student, circumventing university opposition. It shows the relative performance of students in their final examinations this summer at the 30 Oxford colleges, making it arguably the most competitive league in the world.

The university's three oldest colleges topped the 1996 table. Merton, founded in 1264, scored the second highest total on record, followed by Balliol, founded between 1263-68, and University College, which dates from 1249. The table was invented by Sir Arthur Norrington, a former president of Trinity College, in a letter to *The Times* in 1962.

Phillip Waller, senior tutor at Merton, put his students' success down to the happy



Students at Merton yesterday. The college heads the 1996 Norrington Table

atmosphere at the college. He said: "Undergraduates are well-accommodated, the amenities are good and the tutors are both serious and dedicated to teaching, but also humane. It is nice to have proof we don't damage our students here."

Professor John Albery, Master of University College, said: "We as a college are all in

favour of the Norrington table. The colleges should be proud of their achievements in this way. I am very much in favour of the college doing well on the river, on the rugby field and academically."

The table is notorious for sharp fluctuations from year to year among the middle-ranking colleges because of

the difference a few students can make to the final total. This year was no exception.

The main improvers were Hertford, up 19 places to sixth, and Queen's, from eighteenth to eighth. Magdalen, with half the number of first-class degrees compared to last year, recorded the biggest drop, from second to fifteenth. Harris

Manchester, the university's newest college, stayed at the foot of the table.

Gillian Carey, senior tutor at Harris Manchester, said: "We are too small to be a proper sample. Secondly, we don't have any scientists and there are many more firsts given in the sciences than in arts subjects."

Dons are divided on whether official opposition to publication should continue when the five-year exercise to remove college affiliations from pass lists is reviewed later this academic year. Mrs Carey added: "In a place where freedom of information ought to be a priority. I personally don't like the sense that something is being suppressed. I would vote in favour of freedom of information."

A university spokesman said: "What really matters is whether different subjects are taught well in different colleges because college A may come top of the table and be very poor on subject X, while the college on the bottom might be brilliant at subject X." He added: "The university has no strong feeling for or against this table but it is concerned about possible distortions through the statistics."

The colleges are ranked on

NORRINGTON TABLE 1996												
College	Score %	Points	Candidates	Women %	Men %	Firsts	2:1s	2:2s	3:1s	3:2s	3:3s	Passes
1 (5) Merton	70.70	251	71	66.36	72.65	23	40	8	0	0	0	0
2 (3) Balliol	68.00	381	115	62.44	71.08	32	66	18	1	0	0	0
3 (9) University	67.83	399	118	65.46	68.77	30	74	19	1	0	0	0
4 (6) St John's	67.31	350	104	65.23	68.71	30	54	19	1	0	0	0
5 (1) Corpus Christi	66.97	221	86	63.45	69.73	17	38	11	0	0	0	0
6 (25) Hertford	66.91	368	110	67.39	66.56	29	64	15	1	1	0	0
7 (12) Christ Church	66.78	394	118	63.48	68.89	33	60	24	1	0	0	0
8 (18) Queen's	66.51	286	86	64.38	67.78	22	50	12	2	0	0	1
9 (8) Exeter	66.23	255	77	62.73	68.89	19	44	10	3	0	0	0
10 (4) Jesus	65.93	287	81	61.40	71.05	19	48	14	0	0	0	0
11 (17) Wadham	63.42	371	117	60.70	66.00	23	74	18	2	2	0	0
12 (7) Lincoln	63.29	250	79	67.06	59.69	19	78	17	2	0	0	0
13 (16) New College	62.93	385	116	66.92	60.80	19	53	27	0	0	0	0
14 (14) Trinity	62.90	239	76	66.92	60.80	19	53	27	0	0	0	0
15 (12) Magdalen	62.80	314	100	56.88	65.59	16	68	15	0	0	0	0
16 (28) Brasenose	62.40	308	89	59.13	63.10	24	74	26	4	1	0	0
17 (24) St Catherine's	61.88	396	128	60.00	62.58	24	83	22	7	0	0	0
18 (10) Keble	61.77	420	136	60.00	62.58	24	83	22	7	0	0	0
19 (22) St Peter's	60.64	285	94	62.50	64.84	17	50	24	3	0	0	0
20 (15) Oriel	60.53	230	76	62.00	59.57	10	51	13	1	1	0	0
21 (18) Pembroke	60.21	292	97	60.00	61.36	16	70	27	2	0	0	0
22 (13) Lady Margaret Hall	60.17	346	115	64.15	58.72	16	78	24	4	1	0	0
23 (23) St Anne's	60.17	376	125	58.55	61.43	18	78	24	4	1	0	0
24 (20) St Edmund Hall	60.00	327	109	58.38	60.26	16	84	27	2	0	0	0
25 (26) Mansfield	60.00	186	62	55.56	61.82	10	38	9	4	1	0	0
26 (11) Worcester	57.82	292	101	54.44	59.68	11	65	29	2	2	0	0
27 (21) St Hugh's	56.88	310	108	64.80	58.26	9	63	31	4	0	0	0
28 (28) St Hilda's	56.08	300	107	56.08	none	8	85	31	3	1	0	0
29 (27) Somerville	55.55	300	108	55.55	none	8	85	31	3	1	0	0
30 (30) Harris Manchester	50.83	61	24	50.77	50.91	0	16	5	3	0	0	0

1995 position shown in brackets

their percentage of the maximum points possible, with five points awarded for a first-class degree, three for an upper second, two for a lower second, one for a third and nothing for a pass degree.

Men performed best academically at Merton (72.65 per cent), Balliol (71.08) and Jesus (71.05) and least well at

Manchester (50.91), Lady Margaret Hall (56.72) and St Hugh's (58.26). Women's grades were highest at Hertford (67.39), New College (67.06) and Trinity (66.92), and lowest at Harris Manchester (50.26), St Peter's (52.5) and Worcester (54.44).

The top colleges for arts were Merton (71.02), Exeter

(70.44) and Hertford (68.22). Bottom were Manchester (50.44), Somerville (53.82) and St Hilda's (56.34). The top colleges for sciences were St John's (70.45), Merton (70.00) and Queen's (69.47). At the bottom of the sciences table were Mansfield (53.85), Brasenose (55.43) and St Hilda's (55.55).

Blair school gives China a lesson in private education

By SHIRLEY ENGLISH

THE public school where the Labour leader Tony Blair was educated has become a model for China's "new wave" in education. Fettes College in Edinburgh has begun an exchange with the first fee-paying school in that country.

The unlikely partners believe they have a lot to learn from each other, particularly in their differing approaches to mathematics and English. Five pupils aged 14 to 17 and a language teacher from Ying Hao (China Heroes) School in Guangdong Province, near Hong Kong, start lessons at the Scottish school today.

Over two terms they will be given a taste of Britain's distinctive brand of privileged education. Patrick Hu, a language teacher, is particularly interested in discovering whether the more informal method of teaching English at Fettes will be of benefit to pupils at Ying Hao. During his stay he will teach Chinese to teachers and pupils, making Fettes the first Scottish school to offer the subject.

In return Fettes will study China's old-fashioned approach to teaching mathematics, which has produced outstanding results, according to Malcolm Thyne, Headmaster of Fettes. Chinese pupils study mathematics in classes

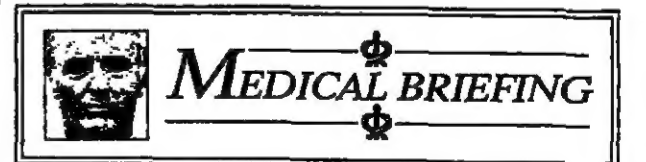
of more than 40, double the Fettes ratio, sitting in rows facing the teacher. They learn strictly by rote, commit sums to memory and use the abacus rather than a calculator.

Mr Thyne said: "They certainly have more in common with old-fashioned methods, once the cornerstone of a sound grounding in everyday mathematics, than the progressive style now predominant in Britain. I was taught maths by those old-fashioned methods. It gave my generation a confidence that now seems to be lacking."

Ying Hao was set up by a businessman three years ago to cater for China's emerging wealthy classes who prospered under economic liberalisation. The 3,000-pupil school is unashamedly modelled on fee-paying schools in Britain. Parents pay a fee of up to £25,000 per child, which is handed back by the State when the child leaves.

Links with Fettes were forged last November when six Chinese officials visited Britain to observe administration and teaching in public schools. Next Easter two Fettes teachers, in mathematics and physics, will visit Ying Hao and in October two Fettes pupils will join the school for a term.

Moral decision to watch with mother



IF A parent is suspected of injuring a child, is it morally legitimate to admit the suspected victim to hospital so that the parent may be surreptitiously watched, with cameras if necessary, to monitor their behaviour?

It is reported that the North Staffordshire Hospital has, by using various surveillance devices, detected 32 cases in which mothers could be shown to have injured their children in such a way that they had been the cause of the symptoms which necessitated the admission to hospital.

In the perfect world, a child at risk of injury would have been taken into care, and the mother given psychiatric treatment before the victim needed hospital treatment. Doctors cannot, however, remove a child, with all the long-term harm that this could cause, on grounds of suspicion alone.

Most family doctors and paediatricians would need to be convinced beyond reasonable doubt that the child's symptoms had been manufactured by someone looking after it. Doctors and nurses who are preoccupied with anxieties about civil liberties, and are determined that their professions should never be paternalistic or judgmental, are opposed to any undercover surveillance. More pragmatic doctors also object, on the grounds that admitting a

child to hospital, and then watching what happens, is using the child as a bait, and the attendant nurses may not be fast enough to prevent injury.

These cases of attacks on children are often described as Münchhausen's syndrome by proxy. Münchhausen's syndrome itself was named by Dr Richard Asher, father of Jane Asher, the actress, writer and cake-maker, in 1951 to describe patients who move from hospital to hospital, to present their self-inflicted or assumed symptoms, to gain admission and sympathy.

Münchhausen's by proxy usually involves a woman damaging her child. It is thought that the woman craves attention and is prepared to sacrifice the health of her baby to enjoy a short time in the limelight.

Treatment is difficult. Every effort has to be made to stop further injury. If this involves spying without immediate risk, thoughts of the child's long-term safety make many doctors think that undercover surveillance is worthwhile. So repulsive, however, is the thought of spying — in the home or the ward — that judges have been known to disallow this evidence in custody battles.

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REV2

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Charity Commission threatens tax-free status over burial grounds and says: You are not a religion

Pagans demand civil rites over their way of death

By DOMINIC KENNEDY

PAGANS are fighting a threat to strip their most prominent trust of charitable status. The Pagan Hospice and Funeral Trust is alleged to have promoted ancient beliefs, and proposed pagan-only burial grounds, instead of simply consoling the dying and bereaved.

Priestesses, witches and druids complain that their civil liberties are being breached. They regard themselves as the oldest religious group in the British Isles, and say it is time that Britain had a law to prevent religious discrimination.

The trust is called on by hospitals when dying patients say they are pagans and want to see a priestess or witch. It has a team of "soul midwives" who provide spiritual comfort for the terminally ill, anoint their bodies with essential oils when they die, and perform funeral services.

As well as pagans, many people with "green" principles like to consult the trust so they can have environmentally friendly funerals. Pagans are



The logo of the Pagan Hospice and Funeral Trust. It depicts a corpse buried in the foetal position — which signifies continuing life — according to Neolithic practice still followed by some today. Cora is growing above the ground, representing new life. The symbols are all enclosed in a "sacred" circle.

grieved for ten years before the Charity Commission agreed to let their trust become a charity in July last year. They are deeply suspicious that the commission has so quickly threatened to withdraw that status, removing their tax privileges and undermining their credibility.

They can do this, safe in the knowledge that our only appeal against the decision is to the High Court for what amounts to a judicial review and that the trust is very unlikely to be able to afford the cost," said Clare Proust, the trust's co-ordinator. "It stinks."

The trust was granted chari-

table status "for the relief of sickness and suffering", but it is forbidden by the commission from promoting paganism because the ancient beliefs have never been recognised as a religion by the High Court.

The threat to reverse that decision followed reports that the trustees wanted to buy a burial ground in Wales so that 400 followers could be interred near ley lines and sacred stones. The trust admits giving out information about paganism.

Famela Holt, of the Charity Commission, wrote to the pagans in April. She said: "We must say that there can be no question of the promotion of

paganism itself being charitable: it is not a religion, as that has been defined by the courts for charitable purposes, nor is it a subject of education in a sense which is charitable by law."

She said the essential requirements of religion were "belief in and public worship of a Deity with commensurate public benefit. Paganism is not recognised as falling within these criteria."

Buying burial grounds was only charitable if they were for the community at large, rather than for pagans. "Paganism" itself is not a sufficiently definite linguistic term," she argued. "It has many meanings, which are not consistent with each other."

The pagans have responded aggressively to what they see as slurs. Rufus Maychild, a trustee, pointed out that paganism had its deities. Hinduism, which is polytheistic, and Buddhism, which only recognises the divine within oneself, have both been awarded charitable status.

The alleged lack of a "public benefit" has particularly stung the pagans. "It could easily be



Annie Wildwood conducts baby-naming and burial ceremonies. She hopes to be reincarnated as a wild horse

proven that Christianity has been the cause of hideous warfare, of genocide, of the suspension of human rights," argued Mr Maychild. "Catholicism could be con-

sidered 'for the public benefit'. It is far too easy to be selective over what one might choose to see in religious behaviour."

Many of the symbols of paganism — including the trust's logo — reflect a belief in reincarnation. One priestess, Annie Wildwood (see below) said that she hoped to return as a wild horse.

Christians are still following our old lores, says priestess

By DOMINIC KENNEDY

ANNIE WILDWOOD, a priestess, says many customs in Britain can be traced back to the ancient pagans. "The Christian Church took over all the major pagan feast days — a very sensible thing to do if you want to convert a country."

The choice of a date to mark Christ's birthday at Christmas, she insists, was influenced by the ancient Roman celebration of the birth of the sun on December 21.

Halloween dates back to pagans who believed the old year ended around late October. "The reason you get the idea of ghosts and ghouls and spooks is that the Celts believed the veil between the worlds was very thin or non-existent that night. You would call on your ancestors and leave offerings for them."

Mummers would go around the village, often disguised as animals. Homes they visited would give them food to ensure good luck for the rest of the year. May Day was the beginning of the Celtic light half of the year when young people would go into the fields and have sex to confer fertility on the land.

The numbers 13 and 3, still considered powerful bringers of luck or doom today, were significant to the Celts.

The idea of throwing a penny into a well and making a wish is pagan. The custom of carrying a bride over the threshold recalls the old marriage ceremony, when a couple would have to jump out of a sacred circle, over a stick. It was considered bad luck if the woman stumbled.

Ms Wildwood, 37, who lives in a two-up, two-down house in Bristol, describes herself as a self-employed priestess. "As far as the tax people are concerned I'm just down as a therapist."

After feeling close to nature in her teens, she read about paganism and became an active follower in her late twenties, abandoning a career

in carpentry. As a "soul midwife" she has prepared bodies and conducted funeral ceremonies. She said: "For a woodland burial, you don't need a hearse and an undertaker."

"If a person dies at home, the body, as long as it is covered, can be transported in the back of an estate car. Relatives can dig the grave, each throw in a sprig of evergreen to show that life follows death, plant a tree and use blessed springwater to water it."

Ms Wildwood would like her dead body to be rubbed with red ochre to represent the life force. Some pagans want to be buried in the foetal position, like Neolithic man, signifying continuing life.

She worships a deity, The Goddess, who is in all nature and is sometimes represented with a male consort, the Horned God, who is said to be the fertilising aspect of life.

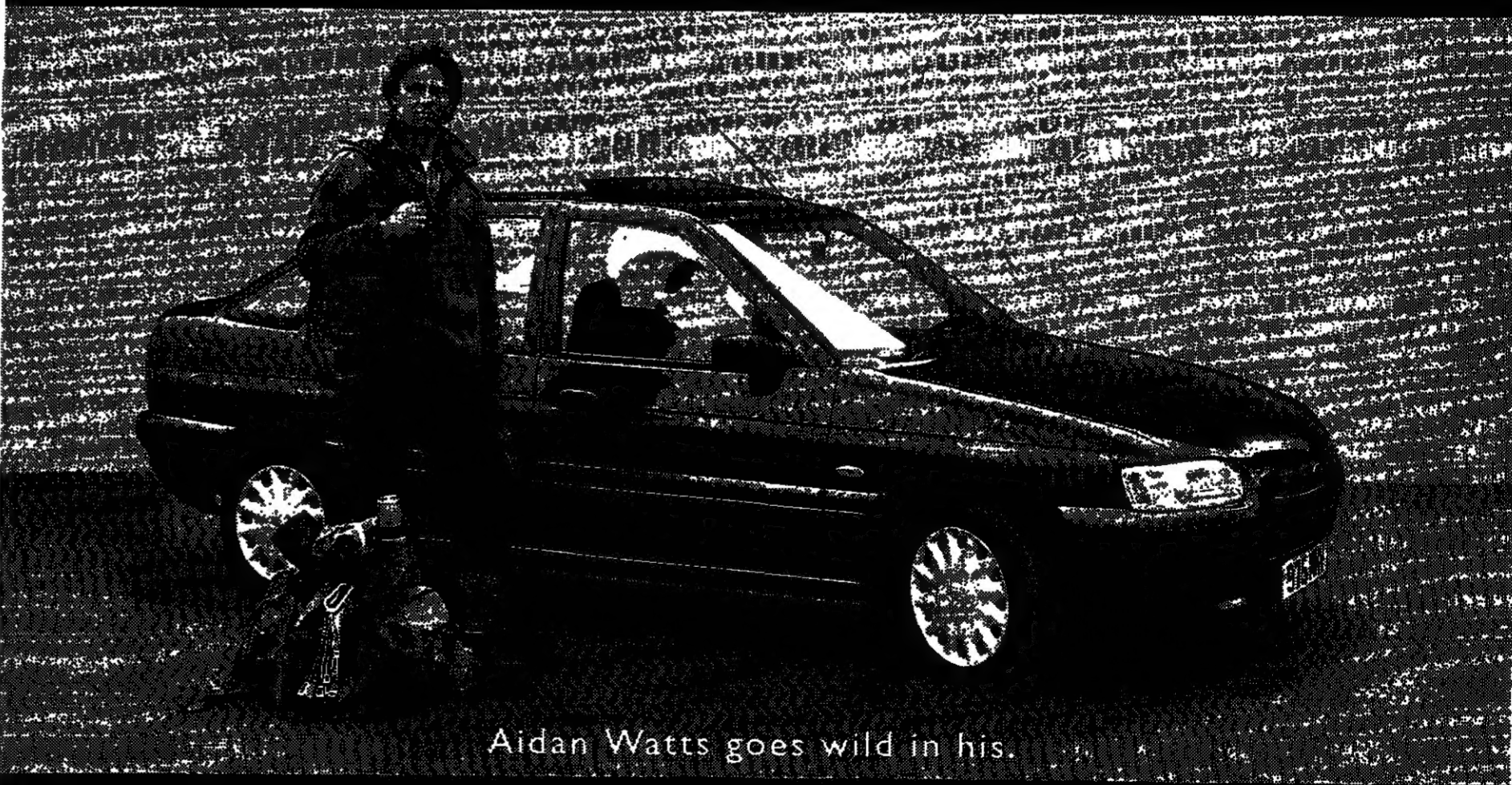
Ms Wildwood officiated at a naming-ceremony for a pagan baby. Four people gave gifts representing the elements: crystal (earth), wind chimes (air), a candle (fire) and a card to adopt a swan at a bird sanctuary (water).

Pagans have long suffered a poor public image, which they blame on Christian propaganda, but things are getting better.

"Up until a few years ago, it was the usual 'Witch eats baby under oak tree at full moon' type of thing. It has improved," she said. The Home Office is now said to accept paganism as a religion for prison inmates. Hospitals are appointing pagan chaplains.

Pagans in Milton Keynes have been given land to worship outdoors in public and private. Druids hold equinox and solstice celebrations on Parliament Hill in northwest London. The National Trust at Avebury recognises the right of pagans to worship at stone circles.

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Irish courts will hear nuclear closure plea

By AUDREY MAGEE, IRELAND CORRESPONDENT

THE British nuclear industry is under threat from four Irish citizens determined to shut the Thorp nuclear reprocessing plant in Cumbria.

The four, from Dundalk, Co Louth, claim that Thorp is endangering Irish lives. They are seeking an injunction from the Irish courts to close the plant. The case would set a precedent in international and European law.

The four argue that the plant, owned by British Nuclear Fuels (BNFL), contravenes the Euratom treaty and a 1985 European Commission directive requiring that an environmental impact assessment be carried out before the disposal of radioactive waste. They also claim that, under European law, BNFL is answerable to the Irish people and the Irish courts.

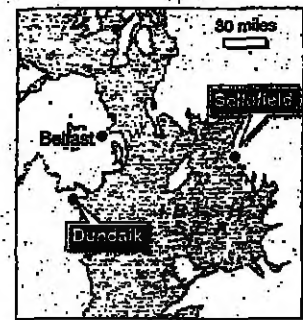
Mary Kavanagh, an art teacher and spokeswoman for the four, said: "We are 112 miles from Sellafield, closer than most people in England, and we are supposed to live with the dangers without a say. People here are afraid of

the emissions and soon there will be traffic of waste up and down the Irish Sea. That will put us even more at risk."

The Thorp plant recycles uranium and plutonium for countries such as Japan. The highly radioactive waste is stored on-site and low-grade radioactive matter is dumped seven miles from the plant.

In 1994 Ms Kavanagh and her colleagues — Ollan Herr, director of a company that makes parts for sewage plants; Constance Short, an artist; and Mark Dearey, an organic vegetable grower — decided to challenge BNFL. They have risked their houses and jobs to fight the company, which last year achieved a £1.5 billion turnover with profits of £233 million.

"We are not environmental cranks on a mission," Ms Kavanagh said. "I just personally do not want to wait another 20 years to be told that emissions coming out of Sellafield in 1996 were harmful. I want it to be found out now and in Ireland." She became involved when a



young friend from Dundalk died suddenly from leukaemia.

Last week the four won the right to sue BNFL in Ireland. The company tried to stop the case on the basis that the issues had been dealt with by the High Court in London. In April 1994 Lancashire County Council and Greenpeace lost their legal battle to stop Thorp going ahead.

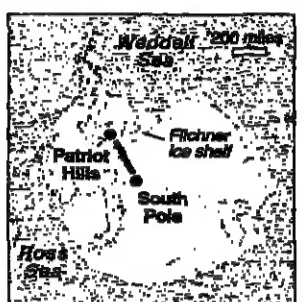
But the five judges of the Irish Supreme Court said the case should be heard. It is not expected to come to court until next year. BNFL said it was confident because it was not endangering Irish people or anybody else. The four have the support of some interna-

tional nuclear scientists and they will use medical research of the 43,000 people living in Dundalk.

Doctors in Dundalk have discovered unusually high levels of Down's syndrome among mothers who were children at the time of the Windscale fire in 1957. The average Irish rate of Down's syndrome babies is one in every 2,000. In Dundalk in the 1960s, 29 out of 120 babies born to women in secondary school when Windscale caught fire had Down's syndrome. In the 1980s the miscarriage rate in Dundalk was twice the Irish average.

Mary Grehan, a Dundalk GP, is to publish research that shows unusual blood and liver results among people living in and around the town. Doctors tested 1,014 healthy patients for B12, a vitamin in red meat known to be adversely affected by radiation. They found unusually low levels.

Dr Grehan said: "There is something that is causing these problems and you would find it hard to convince people around here that it was not Sellafield."



Scott of Rainham sets off to find Elms Pole

By MICHAEL HORSNELL

A FORMER leukaemia patient leaves for Antarctica today to start a 750-mile trek to the South Pole in the footsteps of his namesake, Captain Robert Falcon Scott. Lloyd Scott, a former professional footballer and firefighter, hopes to reach his goal on Christmas Day in an attempt to raise £1 million for the Anthony Nolan Bone Marrow Trust.

The trust saved his life in 1989 by finding him a bone-marrow donor. He has run seven London Marathons, the high-altitude Everest Marathon and raced across the Sahara Desert to raise money for the charity.

Mr Scott, 35, will set off today for Punta Arenas in southern Chile to join his companions, Clive Johnson and "Punch" Wilson. There they will make final preparations for the Scott II expedition. Captain Scott's wife, Kathleen, also died from leukaemia.

He would have flown to Chile several days ago but put off his departure in order to attend the wedding in Hampshire of his close friend Andrew Burgess, 32, the stranger who saved his life by donating bone marrow seven years ago.

The expedition will fly on to Patriot Hills, in Antarctica, which will serve as its forward base before the journey to Hercules Inlet at the edge of the Antarctic land mass where the three men will begin their challenge on the ice in early November.

The team expects to take up to 60 days to haul sledges loaded with supplies weighing over 300lb each, without



Lloyd Scott hopes to raise £1 million for charity

mechanical transport or outside directional help.

Mr Scott, married with three children, from Rainham, Essex, said: "I am a former leukaemia patient whose life was saved by a stranger donating marrow so that I could have a bone-marrow transplant. I can remember what it was like to be sitting in a doctor's surgery and being told 'You have leukaemia and being terrified."

"Somebody tomorrow will be told that they have leukaemia and their life will be shattered. If they can identify with someone like me who

had the illness and overcame it, it might help. I feel privileged that I can affect other sufferers in a way that healthy people perhaps cannot."

After leaving school, he signed as an apprentice goalkeeper with Leyton Orient, winning the Young Player of the Year trophy and getting into the England Youth Squad. He also played League football for Watford and Blackpool before opting for a more stable life with the London Fire Brigade.

While saving two small boys from their blazing home in October 1987, he inhaled toxic black smoke and had to go to hospital for tests. It was while these were being completed that he was found to be suffering from leukaemia.

In order to get fit for a bone-marrow transplant, he began running, and finished his first London Marathon in 1989. A year after the operation, he again completed the London Marathon.

He returned to full-time work as a firefighter, only to suffer whiplash injuries in an accident between his fire engine and a police car during an emergency call-out. This led to his retirement from the brigade and he now works for the Anthony Nolan Trust.



Captain Scott reached the South Pole in 1912

Prison Service director calls for weekend jails

THE head of the Prison Service yesterday proposed "timeshare" jails, where convicts would be released during the week to go to work but would be locked up at weekends.

Richard Tilt, Director-General of the Prison Service, has put forward the idea as an attempt to solve overcrowding. "I think weekend prisons are well worth examining," Mr Tilt said on BBC's *Breakfast with Frost*.

Chris Scott, chairman of the Prison Governors' Association, described the plan as "an attractive proposition for society". People would be able to retain their jobs during the week, "but at least they would be spending some time in prison". He said something that had to be done because

prisons were full. The prison population was 57,500 and rising by about 1,000 per month. "We cannot take any more prisoners. It is as simple as that. My association is saying this is not just a problem for the Prison Service system. It is a problem for the whole of the criminal justice system."

He said that short-term prisoners could be released a few months before the end of their sentences and fine defaulters could be given non-custodial sentences. Mr Scott stressed that he was not saying there would inevitably be prison disturbances if something was not done about the number of inmates, but the number of complaints could rise.

Mr Tilt said that he shared

many of Mr Scott's concerns: the Prison Service was getting very close to capacity but plans for more accommodation were being drawn up. Some 7,000 extra places were under construction and would be delivered over the next 18 months. Some prefabricated accommodation was also being bought.

The debate over prison capacity follows publication of the Government's Crime (Sentences) Bill last Friday. With its tougher mandatory sentences for violent criminals, sex offenders and repeat burglars, and its curbs on parole and reduced sentences, the legislation means that the prison population is expected to soar. A further 12 prisons are likely to be required to cope.

West family asked to destroy house sign

Frederick and Rosemary West's older children are to be asked to agree to the destruction of the wrought iron sign which hung outside their home at 25 Cromwell Street, Gloucester. The Official Solicitor, who represents the interests of the younger West children, will meet the adult children early next month when it is expected he will ask for their consent to the sign being destroyed.

There are fears that the sign, which is being held in a secure room at Gloucester central police station, could become the centre of ghoulish financial speculation if offered for sale.

Ship drug arrests

A Spanish man and woman will appear before magistrates in Plymouth today, charged with attempting to smuggle 30 kilograms of cannabis resin and 250 grams of cocaine in the fuel tank of a car. The vehicle arrived in Plymouth on a ferry from Santander.

Record breaker

A 15-year-old drummer claimed a world record after playing 256 tamboorines in 20.47 seconds at Finslake holiday park in south Devon. Rowdy Blackwell beat the previous record by almost ten seconds and raised more than £1,500 for charity.

A close shave

A Crown Court judge was given a written caution after he was caught shaving while driving to court. A traffic patrol stopped Peter Armstrong, a recorder, on the A19 near Middlesbrough when officers saw him shaving behind the wheel of his BMW.

Climbers saved

Three climbers were rescued on Crinkle Crag, in the Lake District, because one of them was carrying a locator beacon, rescuers said. The three, from Wigan, became lost in mist. They were not suitably dressed to survive a night in the open.

Rare birth

A monkey-tailed skink, one of the world's endangered reptiles, has been bred in captivity at a British zoo for the first time. The skink, a species of lizard that comes from the Solomon Islands, was born at Burford, Oxfordshire.

Somme violin

A violin made from trees that grew on the battlefields of the Somme will be played at the Remembrance Sunday concert at the Royal Albert Hall on November 10. It was made in 1983 by Kenneth Popplewell, a former Royal Philharmonic Orchestra violinist.

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Visions of the past unearthed on country estate



Teacher's wife Pat Pay: "The more research I did, the more fascinated I became by the history of the place"

School takes garden path into the roots of history

By MICHAEL HORNSBY

CHILDREN may be able to see two centuries of history growing back into shape in an ambitious plan to restore a country estate around their school.

The 250-acre Gatton Park was landscaped by Capability Brown. It contains a Doric temple where owners elected themselves to Parliament in the days when the estate was a "rotten" borough, and there are ornamental gardens laid out by a 20th-century entrepreneur.

The estate, in the hills east of Reigate, Surrey, is now owned by the co-educational Royal Alexandra and Albert School. Staff have already begun the arduous work of reclaiming overgrown rock and water gardens laid out in the early 1900s to the instructions of Sir Jeremiah Colman, founder of the mustard firm.

The seeds of the project were sown a year ago when Pat Pay, wife of the Senior Master, attended a Surrey Wildlife Trust course on how schools in country settings could make better use of their grounds. "The more research I did, the more fascinated I became by the history of the place," she said. Mrs Pay and her husband live in a cottage in what may have been the estate's former kitchen garden, and she has collected documents on the estate's past.

"We have been told by the Ministry of Agriculture that we could qualify for a grant under the Countryside Stewardship scheme to meet 75 per cent of the £14,000 cost of commissioning a restoration and management plan. That



Glances of past glory: swans on an overgrown pond, and a vista planned by Capability Brown



could open the way to apply for funds from other sources such as the National Lottery."

Mrs Pay is enthusiastically supported by Roy Bushin, who took over as Headmaster of the 520-pupil, voluntary-aided school four years ago. Surrey County Council is also keen on the scheme, and English Heritage has put the

estate on its register of historic parks and gardens with a Grade II listing.

Mr Bushin said: "Any outside funds are going to come with strings attached. My overwhelming imperative has to be that this is a living, breathing school. We now need to sit down and see how its interests can be safeguard-

ed while making the grounds more accessible to the public and pupils from other schools.

"We now have the chance to recreate a historical progression from the broad sweep of the 18th-century park to the more intimate ornamental gardens of the late 19th and early 20th centuries."

Brown was hired to improve the grounds in the 1760s by Sir George Colebrooke. The main elements of his design remain, with views across undulating turf to a lake and two ponds in a valley. However, the lake and ponds are silting up, scrub woodland has obscured Brown's vistas, and other trees have been lost. Reintroducing sheep-grazing, it has been suggested, could help to restore the quality of the grassland.

A further 250 acres of the original park now form part of an adjacent National Trust property and the school has had preliminary discussions with trust officials about ways to manage the two blocks as an integrated whole.

In recent months, Mrs Pay and a group of about volunteers have been busy most Sundays unearthing the remains of a rockery where water once cascaded down a 25ft cliff of artfully arranged boulders into a lily pond. They have also located the outlines of a Japanese garden, almost completely concealed beneath a copse of trees.

Sir Jeremiah Colman bought the estate in 1888 and lived there until his death in 1942, after which it was acquired by the school. The house was rebuilt in Classical Revival style after being gutted by fire in 1934.

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Artificial skin brings hope to diabetics

By NIGEL HAWKES, SCIENCE EDITOR

THOUSANDS of British diabetics, faced with crippling and potentially life-threatening complications of their illness, have been offered new hope by scientists.

Diabetics can develop wounds on their feet which are extremely hard to cure. Often they cause gangrene, forcing the amputation of the foot.

Scientists hope that trials of a form of artificially grown skin, called Dermagraft, will remedy the problem. Eight weekly applications of small patches of the skin to the ulcers caused complete cures in half the cases. Three months later, it was hardly possible to detect where the ulcer had been.

The success of the trial, carried out by Advanced Tissue Sciences of California, in partnership with the British company Smith & Nephew, means that the product should be available in the second half of next year. The patches will be grown in California, sealed in packages and frozen at -70C for transport. In Britain, up to 50,000 diabetic patients suffer ulcers, and the product will be used where conventional methods have failed - in about 50 per cent of cases.

The source of the skin cells are foreskins from circumcised babies. From each foreskin the company can make more than 23,000 square metres of dermis, the lower layer in normal skin. Dermis is not rejected when it is transplanted into another person, so there is no need for immune-suppressant drugs.

The cells are grown on a fine polymer mesh, which can be cut to fit. In the trial, 240 patients were divided into two groups, half treated with Dermagraft and the other half with normal dressings. Each week for eight weeks a new layer of Dermagraft was laid on top of the last when the wound was dressed.

The aim was to achieve complete closure of the wound within 12 weeks, which was achieved in half the patients, compared to just 8 per cent of the control group. Dr Alan Suggett, of Smith & Nephew, believes longer treatment would have achieved success in a much larger proportion. Gail Naughton, of ATS, said the cure rate was greater and quicker with Dermagraft than with standard treatments.

"Nobody has been successful in the past in diabetic ulcer trials," she said. About 15 per cent of cases lead to amputation and half of the patients who need amputation die within three years.

Once cured with the aid of Dermagraft, the ulcers have not come back. "The longest we have studied so far has had no recurrence after 28 months," she said. "That's a truly wonderful result."

Diabetics suffer ulcers because of the changes in their skin, circulation and nervous system caused by the disease. Special shoes can help, but in severe cases doctors are powerless. The potential market is huge, with around 400,000 patients a year in the United States alone.

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Queen in the land where monarchy is still adored

■ Thai filmgoers stand for the national anthem, and publishing royal scandal amounts to a crime. The Queen may feel a touch of envy when she begins her visit today. Alan Hamilton reports from Bangkok

THE Queen may feel a pang of envy as she begins a five-day state visit to Thailand today to celebrate the golden jubilee of King Bhumibol Adulyadej, the world's longest-reigning monarch.

Thais revere, even worship, their 68-year-old King and still stand for the screening of his portrait and the national anthem in cinemas. The media would never dream of emulating the dirt-digging of the British tabloid press; publishing royal scandal in this country amounts to a criminal offence.

Portraits of the King are everywhere, from street corners to taxi dashboards. They have been joined in recent days by large pictures of the Queen, erected in strategic locations in Bangkok, bearing messages of welcome and accompanied by avenues of Union flags on the road from the airport to the city. They line the route of some of the most congested streets in the world, which the Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh will

have to negotiate with the aid of a large police escort.

Last night Thai television broadcast an appeal not to steal the flags. The Union Jack is particularly appealing to a nation which enjoys colour and is quite happy to purloin anything not nailed down to decorate homes.

In a country which so reveres constitutional monarchy, the Queen is assured of a warm welcome, although she cannot quite match the record of King Bhumibol in having witnessed 17 military coups and still survived. Media attention at home is likely to be less focused than it might have been: Buckingham Palace officials are irritated that Diana, Princess of Wales has chosen this week to visit Sydney in aid of an Australian heart research charity.

The King's anniversary is described by Palace officials as "an auspicious backdrop" to the visit, which is really about trade. Since she last visited the country in 1972, British trade with Thailand has increased twentyfold. Besides experiencing investment by the likes of Rolls-Royce and Standard Chartered Bank, Thais can shop at Boots and Mothercare and enjoy British custard as a balm to their own spicy diet.



King Bhumibol: golden jubilee celebrations

During her visit, the Queen will watch an elaborate procession of barges in Bangkok, while the Duke will fly up-country to visit Commonwealth war graves on the notorious Burma-Thailand railway, where thousands of British and Allied POWs died at the hands of the Japanese.

A plan for the Duke, who is president of the Burma Star Association, to take a boat trip to see the Bridge on the River Kwai was abandoned yesterday. Palace officials said that insufficient time had been allowed in his schedule, but they are equally conscious of



Workers finish floral decorations in Bangkok yesterday in honour of the Queen's visit. Local television has appealed to royal-loving Thais not to steal the Union flags

war veterans' opposition to Thai attempts to turn the bridge — not the original in the Alex Guinness film — into a tourist attraction.

There are other dark clouds in this monarchical paradise. On Friday the London charity Prisoners Abroad wrote to the Queen asking her to seek a pardon from King Bhumibol on behalf of Sandra Gregory, the 30-year-old Yorkshirewoman sentenced to 25 years for attempting to smuggle heroin. Palace officials said

last night that it was unlikely the Queen would raise the issue. She would be guided by ministerial advice and, given that John Major, on a visit earlier this year, declined to intercede, the Government is unlikely to change its mind.

The Queen may find other issues familiar. Crown Prince Maha Vajiralongkorn, the 44-year-old heir, has had marriage difficulties which go unreported in the Thai press but are the talk of Bangkok's society. He has, in the past,

put posters outside his palace announcing that his first wife, from whom he is divorced, and his second, who is reported to be living incognito in London, were not welcome.

The King's daughter, Princess Maha Chakri Sirindhorn, a businesslike woman reminiscent of the Princess Royal, has been promoted to second in line of succession. Significantly, she is playing a major role this week.

Focus: Thailand, pages 42-43

King is the cement that binds nation together

FROM JAMES PRINGLE IN BANGKOK

THAIS say the monarch is the glue that binds together this Buddhist nation of 60 million. Though constitutional monarchy was established in 1932, and his powers are minimal, King Bhumibol is accorded a near-religious devotion unknown in European monarchies.

The Thais show deep affection for the King for his work among rural poor, his political skills and his readiness to step in to end bloodshed, such as his intervention in 1992 after soldiers killed dozens of demonstrators in the streets.

Though the austere, sombre-looking King has been grooming his eldest son as his successor, the Prince has yet to earn the respect and authority enjoyed by his father. Foreign diplomats and some Thais are intrigued by the similarities of the marital difficulties and issues such as the suitability for succession of both the Prince of Wales and the Thai Crown Prince. "You have to wonder

if their Majesties will not discuss these matters very privately, when and if they get together outside the official programme, and offer some mutual comfort," said one source.

Despite the lack of reporting of royal scandal in the media, rumours still circulate. In 1992, Prince Maha Vajiralongkorn told reporters that he was "hurt and felt heavy-hearted" by rumours that he was involved in the underworld.

"Do I look like a *chao por* [Mafia boss] type?" the heir asked. "I tell you, if I were, I would have been a millionaire by now."

He said he had heard allegations that he "ran a pub here, had a nightclub there". He denied the rumours, saying, "I don't understand why, whenever anything goes wrong, it is always linked to me."

The marriage of the King's third daughter, Princess Chulabhorn, 38, to an Air

Force officer recently ended amid reports of domestic violence when they lived in Washington. Once the police were summoned to their house but left without laying charges.

The first daughter and the King's original favourite, Princess Ubolratana, married an American and lives in the United States. It took many years before the King was reconciled to her marriage to a foreigner.

King Bhumibol, known as Rama IX of the Chakri dynasty, succeeded his elder brother, Ananda Mahidol, who died mysteriously of a gunshot wound. A well-known prophecy in Thailand has it that the Chakri dynasty will have only nine Kings.

Envoys say that, while the succession to a monarch as revered as King Bhumibol will not be easy, in the end, even if it does go to the Crown Prince, it will be accepted by Thais for the sake of the continuity.

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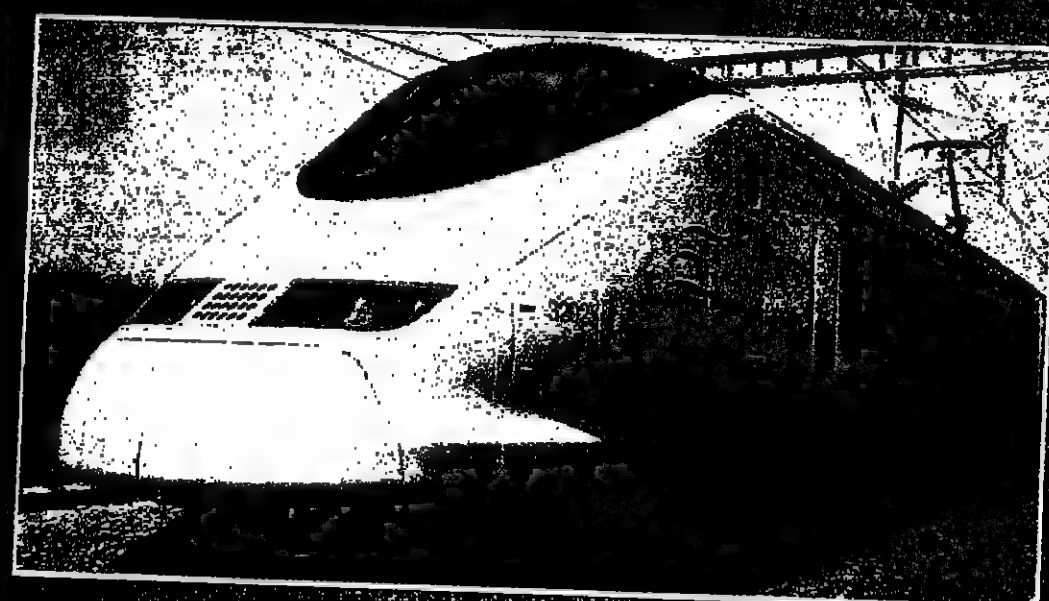
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CHANGING TIMES

12 OVERSEAS NEWS

Triumphant Tutsi rebels threaten break-up of Zaire

FROM SAM KILEY IN GISENYI ON THE RWANDA-ZAIRE BORDER

REBELS continued their rout of Zaire's Army yesterday, closing in on two provincial capitals and raising the spectre of a break-up of the vast country held together for 30 years by a dictator whose grip has only been weakened by the onset of cancer.

Tutsi fighters drove Zairean soldiers from positions close to Bukavu, capital of South Kivu province, with rifle and mortar fire. Goma, capital of North Kivu, was swamped with 5,000 refugees arriving every hour as they fled fighting a few miles to the north.

A few thousand Rwandan Hutus yesterday returned to their homeland, which they fled in fear of retribution for their part in the 1994 genocide of a million Tutsis, but the bulk, including 220,000 from Kibumba camp ten miles north of Goma, were being herded west by their Hutu supremacist leaders.

Originally aimed at heading off a mass slaughter of Tutsis by Zaire's Army and the 1.2 million Rwandan Hutus living as refugees in the Kivu province, the Tutsi uprising has gained momentum with the backing of other Zairean opposition movements.

Muller Ruhimbika, a

spokesman for the Tutsi rebels, said that their aim was to take both cities, and demand the resignation of Mobutu Sese Seko as well as his Government. Zaire's numerous opposition voices have now joined the Tutsi clamour.

The Tutsi demands amount to a declaration that they intend to break away from Zaire if, as is expected, they manage to take Bukavu and Goma. Victory for Kivu's rebels would spark similar demands for independence from the southern Shaba and Kasai provinces.

President Mobutu, Zaire's leader since 1965, has fought off several attempts by east and southern Zairean opposition groups to secede from a country 80 times the size of Belgium, its former colonial

master. But now in his mid-60s and under chemotherapy for prostate cancer in a Swiss clinic, Mr Mobutu, whose dictatorial rule was held together with a mixture of bribes and brutality, may have to watch its demise from his hospital bed in Geneva.

With Mr Mobutu's connivance, Zaire's Central Government broke down in 1992 when, rather than bow to calls for democracy, he unleashed his presidential guard on well-timed looting frenzies which destroyed the economy and the civil service.

This left his personal wealth of £5 billion, and revenues from diamond smuggling, as the nation's only source of income as Western donors cut off funding in the same year.

This bizarre, but effective, approach to African politics enabled him to maintain control over penniless opposition groups and, critically, the appointment of provincial governors, who were otherwise left to run their huge domains as personal fiefdoms. But his three-month sick leave overseas rendered his Government unable to control South Kivu's Governor, who sparked the rebel uprising earlier this month. The Govern-



Rwandan refugees file in a lorry from the Panzi camp in Zaire after it was shelled by Tutsi rebels yesterday

nor, Kimbwa Watumona, tried to expel Tutsis from South Kivu, their home for 200 years, and threatened to kill those who remained behind. Zaire's Government tried but failed to dismiss him for his racist outbursts last month.

"Mobutu was a dictator. But

he was strong and was always ready to negotiate. If he was healthy this could never have happened. But with him in hospital, the country will fall apart," said a Tutsi businessman who fled Eastern Zaire, which has been convulsed by revenge killings of Tutsis by Zaireans and Hutu civilians

goaded into ethnic hatred by their leaders. Kengo Wa Dondo, the Prime Minister, has sent army units from Zaire's capital, Kinshasa, to try to shore up the crumbling battalions around Goma and Bukavu. Yesterday they could be clearly seen abandoning their positions and running in

terror from the Tutsi advance, joining the flood of Rwandan refugees who are already on the move. **Journalist robbed:** Martin Dawes, a BBC journalist, was beaten and robbed at gunpoint in Bukavu after he was stopped by six soldiers of the Zairean Army.

NEWS IN BRIEF

Russians 'cashed in' on secrets

Washington: A group of Russia's top atomic scientists wrote a voluminous secret report on the history of Soviet nuclear weapons testing for sale at a bargain price to the United States, it was reported yesterday (Ian Brodie writes).

The 2,000-page document provided first-hand information on 715 Soviet nuclear tests during 40 years of the Cold War. The Washington Post said the study was written by the scientists under contract to the Pentagon soon after the collapse of the Soviet Union. Most of the scientists were short of money and the United States paid \$285,000 (£185,000) to try to prevent them from taking their nuclear know-how to other bidders.

Sofia rebuff

Sofia: Bulgarians looked set to rebuff their former Communist rulers by choosing Peter Stoyanov, 44, of the Union of Democratic Forces, as President — but he may face a run-off vote next weekend. (Reuters)

Staying in jail

Phnom Penh: King Norodom Sihanouk reversed his order to release most of Cambodia's prisoners, blaming opposition from politicians and university students for his change of mind. (Reuters)

Orphans abused

Colombo: Human rights groups in Sri Lanka, trying to raise awareness about the evils of sex tourism, said orphanages in the country are providing children for foreign paedophiles. (Reuters)

Abducted again

Sana'a: Serge Lefevre, a French diplomat freed by his kidnappers on Saturday, was taken hostage again yesterday by members of the same tribe while being driven to the Yemeni capital. (AFP)

Ramos gaffe

Manila: President Ramos of the Philippines said he would write a letter of apology to Danielle Mitterrand for saying that she, and not her husband, the late French President, had died. (Reuters)

Shipwreck gives up secrets of luxury in Homeric world

FROM ANDREW FINKEL IN ISTANBUL AND QUENTIN LETTS IN NEW YORK

SCIENTISTS and underwater archaeologists now believe they have accurately dated the world's oldest-known shipwreck. By examining firewood that had been loaded on a vessel just before it sank off the Turkish coast, they have dated the vessel to around 1316 BC—150 years before the estimated fall of Troy.

Discoveries on the 60 ft ship indicate that sea trade in the ancient Mediterranean was more varied and far-flung than has previously been believed, and was even sometimes luxurious.

Ten years of diving at the wreck by marine archaeologists have revealed ebony

from tropical Africa, amber from northern Europe, pottery from the Levant, tin which was probably from Afghanistan, and swords from Italy and Greece. Bronze Age merchants were not previously credited with such sophistication.

Also recovered was a gold scarab with what is believed to contain the name of King Tutankhamun's mother, Neferiti, although she died about 70 years before the date attributed to the craft.

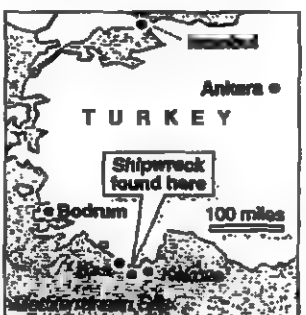
Odysseus sailed the same waters. The find suggests that on his voyage the leveller of Troy may have encountered not only seductive sirens and

clashing rocks but also heavily laden merchant ships plying lucrative routes.

Although work on the ship began in 1983 and the underwater excavation at depths of between 120ft and 180ft finished two years ago, much of the real work of examining the finds is only just beginning, according to Tufan Tunali, Turkish director of the investigating institute.

Figs, pomegranates and grapes were found on board, along with cumin, coriander and saffron. The ship clearly had a well-equipped galley, able to satisfy the hunger of the royal passenger who is believed to have perished on

the ship along with its company of sailors when it ran aground. In addition to gold, the divers found an elephant tusk, precious tortoise shells, ostrich eggs and hippopotamus teeth from Africa.



Other items included a trumpet and a nude figurine.

The unnamed vessel was found in 1982 by a Turkish sponge-diver, Mehmet Cakir, but the depth of the wreckage and its perilous proximity to a cliff made the archaeological search long and arduous. Details of the discoveries, which have previously been sketchy, were disclosed at a lecture in California last week by Professor George Bass, an archaeologist on the project.

Professor Bass, of Texas A&M University's Institute of Nautical Archaeology, yesterday described the shipwreck as "one of the greatest archaeological sites ever found —

although I should probably not say so myself". The discoveries exploded the widespread belief that the Mycenaeans were the masters of the Mediterranean in the Bronze Age. Professor Bass believed that the ship's home port was ancient Ugarit, which is now Ras Shamra in northern Syria. It was time, he said, to acknowledge the prominence in Bronze Age trade of the Phoenicians.

The ancient Canaanites, who lived west of the River Jordan, also deserve a kinder press. A large number of Canaanite amphorae and "Ali Baba" jars were found, some as large as 28 quarts. These

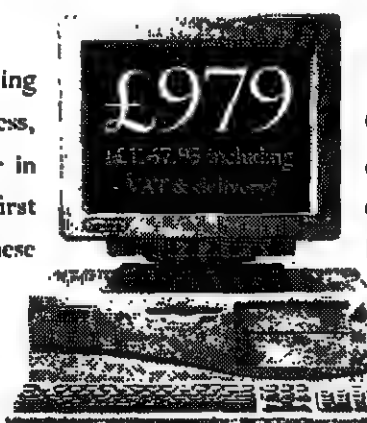
contained olives, incense resin, 175 glass beads and, in one jar, a folding wooden writing tablet which Professor Bass described as "possibly the oldest book ever found".

Wax would have been poured on to one side of the tablet for it to become a reusable writing pad. Homer mentions such an object in the *Iliad*, but this places them a century earlier at least. None of the writing has survived.

Not all of the wreckage has been catalogued, and Professor Bass said that it may be another 20 years before the dig is chronicled in full.

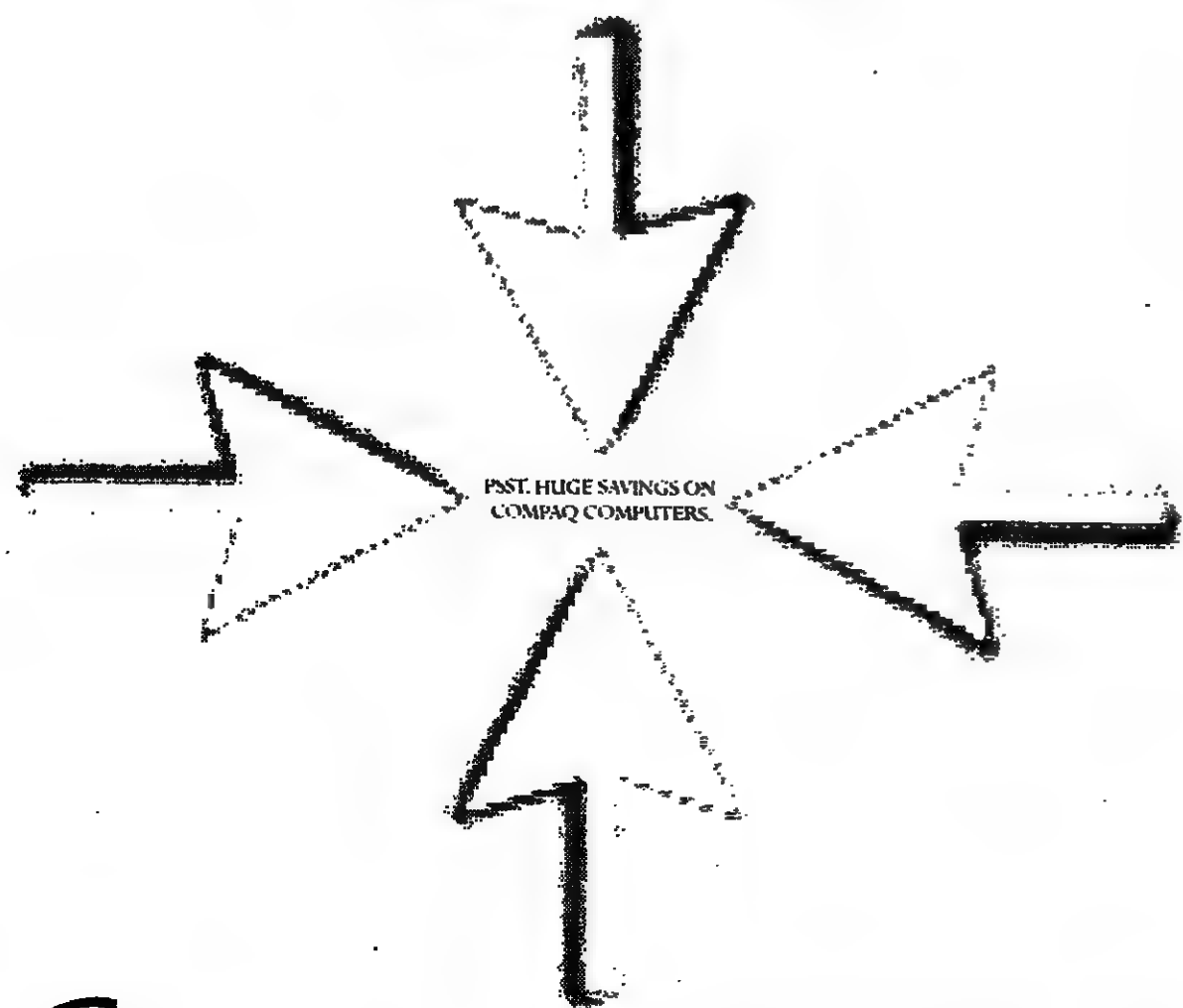
Leading article, page 23

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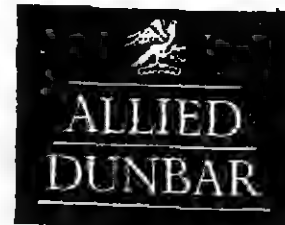
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Brussels promise of jam tomorrow will keep East waiting until 2003

On the chilly plateau on the outskirts of Luxembourg where the European Union's foreign ministers meet today, Bulgarian jam, Polish peppers and Czech duck will be off the menu. The trench warfare over food imports from Central Europe has bogged down so badly that the item does not even appear on the agenda.

For two years, ministers and officials have been wrangling about letting more grain, plums and sugar beet into Western Europe, Bulgaria, whose Government is



spilling into bankruptcy and whose people face the worst shortages since the Second World War, can export 113 tonnes of strawberry

jam into the EU each year. A coalition of countries led by Germany, refused an increase in the allowance which would have let in an extra half lorryload of jam after five years. Unpublished European Commission figures show that, even if all the increases had gone through, the EU would still have a farm trade surplus.

Keep this depressingly little saga in mind when politicians talk about taking countries such as Poland and Hungary into the EU. President Chirac told the Poles recently that he hoped they

would be in the EU by the turn of the century. Helmut Kohl, the German Chancellor, has said the same.

Entry in the year 2000 is pure baloney, and every EU government knows it. Any politician who encourages such hopes is telling lies and inflicting a cruel deception on people in Central Europe. In the past few months, a schedule of sorts has emerged. The best-qualified states bring off a miracle if they slip inside the EU club in January 2003.

The EU said that "enlargement" talks can start six months after the end of the

current revision of the Maastricht treaty. Suppose that ends in June 1997; prospective members could begin negotiating in January 1998.

Nobody in Brussels imagines that this intricate work with a leading group (Poles, Hungarians, Czechs and perhaps Slovenes) could be finished in less than three years. Then allow between 18 months to two years for parliament and referendums to ratify the terms hammered out. That takes us to 2003. The Eurocrats who think like this are

the super-optimists that timetable can unroll only if nothing goes wrong. Since the arrival of the Easterners promises revolutionary changes in the way the EU gets and spends money, the way is littered with snags. The single currency will only create an inner club from which the Easterners will feel further excluded.

Suppose Spain and the Club Med refuse to ratify Maastricht II before getting guarantees about the preservation of their subsidies. The Spanish and tomatoes, they just go berserk," murmured a

weary Brussels diplomat. If Spain is further annoyed by exclusion from the single currency in the spring of 1998, the EU's three big changes — starting the euro, taking new members and reforming its budget — will all be entangled and Easterners on the outside will lose.

If there is any issue crying out for a political leader to cut through quite genuine but soluble problems and to sell the case for knitting Europe back together, surely this is it. Yet no leader speaks. Last year Brit-

ish civil servants went to Bonn to debate these problems and were astonished to be told Germany did not wish to provoke any public discussion for at least a couple of years.

In 1989, one of the protesters against the Communist regime held up a placard reading *Zpet do Evropy* (Back into Europe). Now, a Eurocrat is stationed on the EU's eastern frontier with a sign bearing the pathetic reply: "Not yet and only when we've sorted ourselves out."

GEORGE BROCK

Catholic dissident fires broadside at 'despotic' Pope

FROM RICHARD OWEN IN ROME

THE Pope attended his first public ceremony yesterday since his appendix operation three weeks ago, but was greeted on his reappearance by a devastating broadside from the Roman Catholic world's leading dissident.

Hans Küng, the Swiss theologian disciplined by the Vatican for his questioning of papal authority, accused Pope John Paul II of "despotic rule in the spirit of the Inquisition". He openly called for a new Pope who would "save the baroque of St Peter from sinking" by allowing new thinking on women priests, married male priests, divorce and birth control.

The Pope presided at Mass for over an hour at St Peter's yesterday to mark the 350th anniversary of the Union of Uzhhorod, which reconciled the Ruthenian Eastern Church with Rome after the great East-West schism of 1054. He then addressed a crowd from his window above the square, signalling that he is back in charge of the Vatican.

Dr Küng, the liberal theologian from Tübingen, who has been a thorn in the side of the Pope since his election in 1978, chose the moment of the Pope's re-emergence to launch an attack on his "medieval obscurantism". In "Ten Theses on the Future of the Church and the Papacy", published in *Corriere della Sera*, he said that a new Pope was needed who would let in fresh air to "a rigid and stagnating papacy", paving the way for women priests and married male priests and rallying the faithful at a time when millions were deserting the Church.

Dr Küng said that under the present Pope, whose views on sexual morality and women were "despotic", Catholics were "not allowed to challenge

Rome. Italians marched here on Saturday against the Government's 1997 austerity budget. Professor Romano Prodi, the Prime Minister, has dubbed the budget Italy's last hope to be among the founder nations of a single European currency. (Reuters)

orthodoxy or think for themselves. They are treated as children. They are merely required to obey, pray, pay and suffer."

Dr Küng said the world needed a new Pope who realised that the Church had been badly left behind on social issues and was moving "further and further away from the Gospels". The new Pope, should reform the Church and invite a third Vatican Council to update and develop the Second Vatican Council, convened by Pope John XXIII in the 1960s.

"Those who are losing their faith would then acquire new courage. A conciliatory renewal would follow, with an ecumenical revival giving new hope to mankind," he said.

Dr Küng was banned from teaching theology in 1979, the year after the Pope took over

and has been denounced repeatedly by Cardinal Joseph Ratzinger, the head of the Congregation for the Doctrine of the Faith, formerly the Holy Office, the guardian of orthodoxy and successor to the Inquisition. But he continues to teach and publish and retains a strong following.

In his "theses" Dr Küng called on the Vatican to "abandon its policy of excommunications and threats". He said: "We need a new captain to chart a new course. The Church is not a warship with rigid military discipline, with one person alone beating time with a hammer. It is no longer acceptable for the captain to behave like a devout despot."

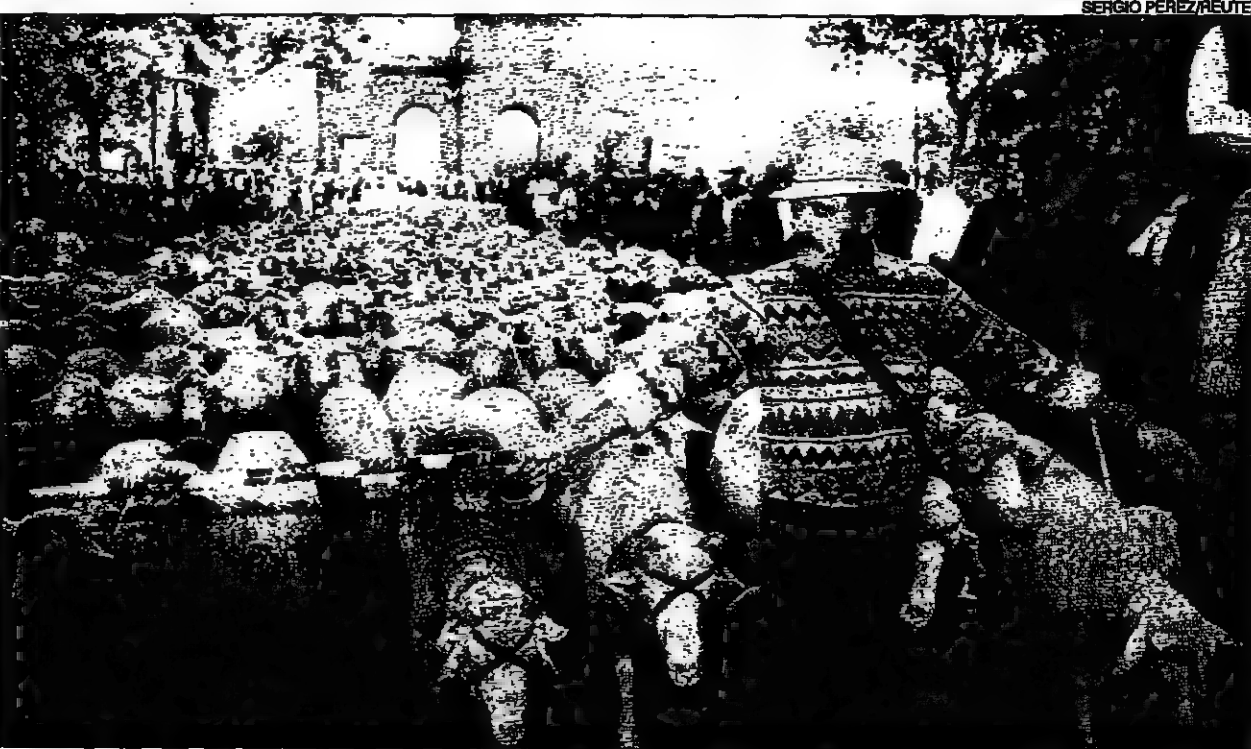
He said that the Church was in a structural crisis, "like a ship rolling from side to side and in danger of sinking". The Pope, as captain, did not seem to consult the crew and passengers any more. Under John XXIII the ship had been "full of energy and hope... but now it has lost its way. It is drifting without a rudder. The horizon is misty and many believers have given up hope and jumped ship."

Dr Küng said that the Pope, rooted in Polish Catholicism, wanted to take the ship back to the "port of medieval pseudo-security". Instead of words such as dialogue, modernisation and ecumenism, his reign was typified by words such as obedience, authority and sanction. Anyone who suggested that the "discriminatory ban" on married priests or women in high sacred office was out of date was condemned despite the crying need to fill parish vacancies.

Dr Küng urged Vatican officials to "stop being servile to their despotic captain". He added: "Someone must dare to look the captain in the face and say that the Lord is the highest authority, not the Pope. God is the owner of the ship."



Küng: Pope is ruling in "spirit of the Inquisition"



A shepherd leads a flock of 2,000 sheep past the Alcala gate in central Madrid yesterday in a protest over the loss of traditional migration routes which have been taken over for recreational and other agricultural uses

Malta votes on entry to EU club

FROM REUTERS IN VALLETTA

ELECTION officials laboriously counted votes yesterday after a record 97 per cent turnout in Malta's general election, which will decide whether the Mediterranean island joins the European Union.

At stake is the future of Malta's application to join the EU, to be pursued if the former ruling Nationalist Party wins and scrapped if the opposition Labour Party wins. Edward Fenech Adami, 62, the Prime Minister who had a three-seat majority in the 65-member parliament, is pledged to pursue the EU membership application he made in 1990. Alfred Sant, 48, the Labour leader, is committed to end Malta's application.

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14 OVERSEAS NEWS

Masood takes personal command in opening round of artillery bombardment

ADRIAN BROOKS

Assault on Kabul defences opens with joint attack

FROM MICHAEL DYNES
IN KALAKAN

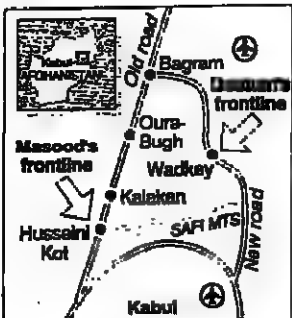
THE long-awaited assault on Taliban positions north of Kabul began at 6 am yesterday with a combined ground and air bombardment.

Tanks, artillery and MiG 23 warplanes pounded Taliban strongholds in the foothills of the Safi Mountains as General Ahmed Shah Masood, the former government Defence Minister, oversaw the bombardment from the Old Road to Kabul south of the village of Kalakan.

Plumes of red dust billowed into the clear blue sky as round after round smashed into the hillside, catching Taliban fighters off guard and sending them scurrying for cover. Villagers, unperturbed by the roar of General Masood's tanks, sat on the roadside watching the bombardment as if it were a Sunday afternoon cricket match.

Two Taliban rounds missed the guerrilla chieftain by less than 30 yards, forcing him, his commanders and the Times photographer to take up new positions. The nearby cluster of metallic blue and green Toyota pick-up trucks were dispersed; they presented Taliban gunners with too tempting a target.

Sitting on the ground with his binoculars in one hand and his radio in the other,



General Masood issued orders to his gunners. "Twenty metres higher," he screamed. Another deafening round was lobbed on to the nearby peaks. "Brilliant. Well done. That's our target. Continue like that," he said. A roar of laughter went up as a group of his fighters called in: "We are here. We have taken the position. Don't shoot at us."

A few miles away, on the New Road to Kabul, forces loyal to General Abdul Rashid Dostum, the Uzbek warlord, were taking a battering from Taliban artillery and air assaults, according to witnesses there. General Dostum's artillery and warplanes, flying from their base in Sheberghan, 65 miles west of Mazar-i-Sharif, responded in kind.

But Dr Abdullah, General Masood's right-hand man, told us: "We have had a good day." He said that General Masood's fighters had taken the nearby villages of Kharoti and Zemah. The general's

fighters were moving in to mop up and fortify the area. But it was impossible to verify his claims.

The Masood-Dostum bombardment seems to be targeted on securing the Dehsoza's Pass on the new road to Kabul. The pass is needed to control one of the key northern approaches to the city. But it appeared to remain in Taliban control at the end of the first day of fighting.

Standing in the shade of a tree, Dr Abdullah said: "We are probing their positions. We just want to test their strength before the big push on Wednesday." All over the front, Russian Oleg missile launchers, and BM21 rocket launchers could be seen. Earlier in the day, Taliban warplanes responded to the Masood-Dostum bombardment with sorties over the nearby town of Jabal os-Siraj. Five bombs exploded near our guesthouse, near General Masood's living quarters.

One bomb crashed through the roof of a nearby house. Nobody was killed, but a three-year-old fled with blood pouring down his face and his little sister's back was peppered with stones from the courtyard. Both were taken to the local clinic for treatment.

During the previous night, the skies over Kabul were lit up with red and green tracer, clearly visible about 60 miles from the city. Taliban gunners were responding to sorties from General Dostum's air force, which has attacked the outskirts of Kabul for the first time.

Earlier in the day, we inadvertently found ourselves in the middle of a Taliban bombardment at Kalakan, well south of the frontline at Hussein Kot. We stopped only to give a lift to five female villagers hidden under their burqas. It was an insignificant gesture in the face of the hundreds of villagers trapped in the fighting during yet another siege of Kabul.



General Masood directs tank fire on a Taliban position ten miles north of the Afghan capital. His aide said the main attack would start on Wednesday

Moscow's nemesis takes on the mullahs

FROM MICHAEL DYNES
IN JABAL OS-SIRAJ

KNEELING in the shadow of the Hindu Kush, Ahmed Shah Masood, the commander of the forces besieging Kabul, called on Allah to guide his hand on the eve of what could be the final battle with the Taliban zealots for control of the war-ravaged capital.

Surrounded by six heavily armed bodyguards, the Tajik commander surveyed the battlefield through his high-powered binoculars, pinpointing Taliban artillery positions and issuing his final orders by radio to his fighters massed below. Over the past two weeks, the combined might of

General Masood, and his new ally-in-arms, General Abdul Rashid Dostum, from the northern fieldwork based at Mazar-i-Sharif, has been positioned north of Kabul.

For General Masood, the feeling of déjà vu must be overwhelming. During the final assault on the Soviet-backed regime of the late President Najibullah in 1992, he stood in an almost identical position. That battle had been the culmination of more than a decade of fighting.

In 1979, when he was 27, General Masood slipped across the Pakistan border accompanied with a tiny band of followers and a handful of obsolete small arms, to join the jihad against

the Soviet occupation. Fighting in his Panjshir Valley stronghold, the general bled the Soviet forces white. Moscow threw more than 110,000 troops into Afghanistan. But they could not subdue this turbulent country.

Born the son of an Afghan army officer, General Masood studied engineering at Kabul University. It was here that he encountered the competing ideologies of Islamic nationalism and Soviet Communism in a battle that launched Afghanistan's darkest age of bloodshed and waste.

A devoutly religious man, married with five children, General Masood is revered by his fighters as a crusading

guerrilla chieftain. During a midnight interview at the general's living quarters on the edge of Jabal os-Siraj, which is regularly bombed by Taliban warplanes, he said: "When Taliban took Kabul they said they would bring peace to Afghanistan. Now we have seen what they have done to the people of Kabul. Their true nature has been revealed."

His deep-set eyes and soft voice reveal a man who is exhausted yet confident about the final outcome. "From the military point of view they were badly defeated around Kabul. But Taliban have also been defeated because they have lost all support among the people," he said.



Shoppers clear up the debris after a bomb hit a park during an air attack on central Kabul yesterday



Letters, page 23

Niyazov: personality cult

Despotic shadow over Turkmenistan

FROM RICHARD BEESTON IN ASHKHABAD

AS FIGHTER JETS soared overhead and thousands of marching soldiers cheered below, Saparmyrat Niyazov's chubby face broke into an indulgent smile.

Five years after his nation of Turkmenistan reluctantly became orphaned by the collapse of the Soviet Union, the white-haired former Communist looked on with satisfaction at his achievements, as the undisputed ruler of this desert nation.

"We can be proud of what we have done in our first five years of independence," said President Niyazov, 56, in between reviewing the parade and hosting a lavish banquet for foreign dignitaries.

On the surface, at least, he has a point. Unlike other Soviet republics, Turkmeni-

stan is not saddled with crime and political chaos. The capital's gleaming new airport puts Moscow's to shame. Unlike Kiev, which does not even boast one decent hotel, Ashkhabad has nearly 30 foreign-built five-star establishments, with more on the way. Even more impressive is the new presidential palace, a marble and glass edifice crowned with a golden dome.

Underpinning this sense of achievement is Turkmenistan's fabulous wealth, based on huge reserves of gas, capable of turning this Central Asian backwater into a new Kuwait.

But even a first-time visitor will not take long to discover that something has gone wrong. The first clue usually comes as a Turkmenistan Airways jet prepares to land

and the stewardess begins interspersing her announcements about fastening seat belts with messages of support for the Turkmen Bashi, "the leader of the Turkmen", as Mr Niyazov likes to be known.

From then on, there is rarely a moment when the Turkmen Bashi's jet-black eyes are not visible, either staring out from murals or in photographs mounted in every shop, school and office.

Turkmen, rather than living in a democracy, exist now under the shadow of a personality cult, similar to Saddam Hussein's in Iraq. Human rights groups describe Turkmenistan as the most repressive of the former Soviet republics, where all opposition figures are either in exile or in jail. It is today the only

country of the 15 former Soviet republics which still sends political prisoners to psychiatric wards as punishment.

More important for the average Turkmen is the growing discrepancy between the lifestyle of the ruling elite and the ruled. In spite of palaces, hotels, and limousines, the average wage in the country is less than £10 a month. Grinding poverty and poor living conditions are easily found within a few minutes' drive from the city.

"Niyazov put on a great show today," remarked a diplomat watching yesterday's parade. "But in five years' time, if life does not improve, perhaps the Turkmen will stop praising him and ask themselves what they have to celebrate."

Police halt march on Islamabad

FROM ZARIF HUSSAIN
IN ISLAMABAD

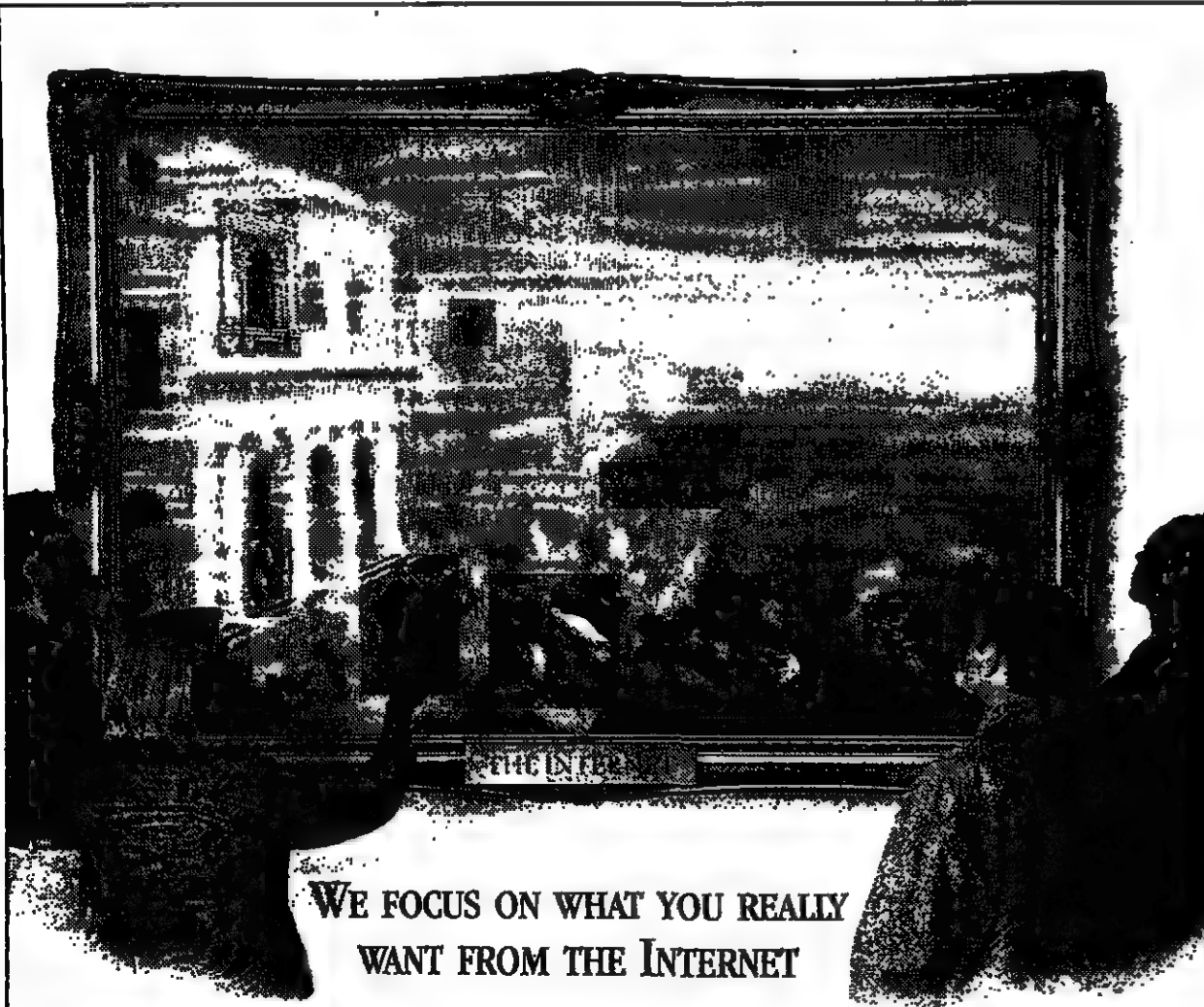
PAKISTANI police fired tear-gas yesterday to disperse thousands of anti-government demonstrators trying to storm Islamabad, the federal capital.

A crowd calling for the dismissal of Benazir Bhutto, the Prime Minister, fought the security forces for several hours in Rawalpindi, on the outskirts of heavily barricaded Islamabad. Many protesters and policemen were injured.

The march on Islamabad was organised by the right-wing opposition Jamaat-i-Islami (Party of Islam) which has launched a nationwide campaign. Party supporters plan to stage a sit-in outside the parliament house to protest against corruption and press for the removal of the Government. The protest was supported by an alliance of 15 opposition parties formed recently.

The police fired salutes of tear-gas shells when the demonstrators tried to force the barricades. The crowd replied with stones and attacked police vehicles.

Violent clashes between the opposition and police were also reported elsewhere in the country. Police arrested thousands of activists in a crackdown on Jamaat-i-Islami.



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Dole team aims for split vote to keep grip on Congress

FROM IAN BRODIE
IN WASHINGTON

WHILE Bob Dole sounds increasingly shrill in the final week of the American election, Republican leaders have all but accepted that he will lose in a landslide to President Clinton and are focusing instead on retaining control of Congress.

To this end, they are launching an extraordinary advertising campaign today calling on voters to support Republican candidates to avoid giving the President and "liberal special interests" a blank cheque in the new Congress.

The commercials, implying that Mr Clinton will be re-elected a week tomorrow, appeal to the growing number of Americans who are telling pollsters that they will consciously choose to retain a balance of power between the parties, as has happened before.

In doing so, they will vote to return the Democratic Mr Clinton to the White House at the end of Pennsylvania Avenue in Washington while opting to leave Republicans in charge of Capitol Hill at the other. It is a sign that voters do not trust either party with a monopoly and that they ap-

Bob Dole, the Republican candidate, does not have enough royal genes in his ancestry to become the next President, according to Harold Brooks-Baker, a leading British genealogist. He says the candidate with the most royal genes has always been the electoral victor, and President Clinton has more than Mr Dole.

plaud the compromises Mr Clinton and the Republicans were forced to reach on welfare reform and the minimum wage.

Evidence of this so-called ticket-splitting surfaced in a Harris poll that found 55 per cent believe it is good to have a President from one party and Congress controlled by the other. A corroborating poll for Reuters found only two thirds of potential Clinton voters are certain that they will also vote to send Democrats to Congress.

Indeed, ticket-splitting is bad news for Democrats who need 18 seats to recapture the House of Representatives and a gain of three in the Senate. Both races are tight. Democrats could also be hurt more than Republicans by wide-

spread voter apathy. With no burning issues to ignite the electorate, there are predictions that the turnout could sink below 50 per cent for the first time.

Mr Dole, campaigning by bus in California's Central Valley, reiterated his "wake-up call" to voters and urged Mr Clinton to "confess" to the sins of his Administration. He led an audience of several thousand in a taunting chant directed at the President: "It's time to go! It's time to go!"

Mr Dole, who was gravely wounded in the Second World War, scoffed at Mr Clinton's lack of military record, a calculated reminder that he dodged the Vietnam draft. "I'm a little unnerved when I see him wearing his army fatigues like he's been wearing them all his life," Mr Dole declared. He took a swipe at Hillary Clinton over the Whitewater papers that vanished after the death of Vincent Foster, deputy White House counsel, and he implored voters to rise up against the "liberal" media.

Yet no matter how barbed his comments, Mr Dole cannot dent Mr Clinton's 12-to-20 per cent lead in national polls. The President continues to campaign with serene confi-



Mr Dole kicks off the last week of his flagging campaign at a rally in Merced, in California's Central Valley

dence, untouched by accusations of foreign money, underhand shenanigans, abuses of power and deceptive advertising. Despite his complaints about the media, Mr Dole has been largely spared any mainstream coverage of a report in

the *National Enquirer*, a supermarket tabloid, saying he had an affair that started four years before his first marriage ended in divorce in 1972. The woman was identified as Meredith Roberts, now 63, an Australian working in

Washington as a secretary and part-time freelance journalist. She said she turned down \$50,000 (£31,500) to co-operate with the *Enquirer*, describing the offer as "blood money".

its reporters had confirmed the relationship, but the paper had published nothing because the editors felt that it was irrelevant to Mr Dole's presidential candidacy.

Peter Riddell, page 22

FBI says Atlanta guard not bombing suspect

FROM QUENTIN LETTS
IN NEW YORK

AN ATLANTA security guard who found himself fingered as the prime suspect in the Olympic bombing investigation has been told that he is no longer in the frame.

Richard Jewell, 33, received a letter from the authorities which advised him that he was "not a target" of the investigation into last July's explosion in Atlanta's Olympic Centennial Park. For Mr Jewell it was vindication after almost three months in which he was chased by the media.

One person died and more than 100 were injured in the incident. Mr Jewell's character was also pretty much destroyed but he may now have a chance to make good money with libel actions against the world's media.

Mr Jewell's letter from Kent Alexander, US Attorney, said: "A 'target' is a person whom the Government can link to a crime with substantial evidence and, on the judgment of the prosecutor, is a likely defendant. In close consultation with the FBI and after a careful review of the evidence I have determined that Mr Jewell is not a target at this time. Barring any newly discovered evidence that status will not change."

It noted that he was never charged with any crime in connection with the bomb. "Unfortunately, criminal investigation often intrudes upon the lives of private citizens. The Jewells have regrettably also endured highly unusual and intense publicity that was neither designed nor desired by the FBI." The last sentence is open to debate, however, as it was a leak from the investigation which alerted the media.

Mr Jewell, who will give a press conference today, has consistently maintained his innocence.

Bag riddle: Agents investigating the TWA Flight 800 disaster are perplexed about the ownership of a beige-coloured bag which has been retrieved amid the wreckage. Families of crash victims have been asked if they recognise the unclaimed bag.

Disabled outsider makes headway in battle for California

FROM TOM RHODES
IN EUREKA, CALIFORNIA



Alioto: former White House aide with a simple message

MICHELA ALIOTO gripped the side of the Jeep, swung her body into the waiting wheelchair, and pushed forcefully towards the group of voters who could soon make her the youngest woman ever elected to Congress.

At 28, this disabled former White House aide is hoping to defeat Frank Riggs, the incumbent Republican, in a Californian political contest that has become one of the closest and most critical among the races to determine which party will control Capitol Hill next year.

The battle entered the northern reaches of the state yesterday as Ms Alioto navigated her wheelchair through the political minefield of conservative Humboldt County, where many view her as a telegen-

ingene and an outsider with no real grasp of local issues.

"I am young, I am a woman and I have a disability, and people like to make something of that," she said. "People tend to equate inexperience with being dumb. They forget that I am the only person from the Clinton Administration to be running for Congress, and I worked in the White House on issues that mattered to California."

Fifteen years ago, she fell from a stationary ski lift to a life of permanent paralysis, went on to be class president at the University of California Los Angeles, and then joined the staff of Vice-President Al Gore as a consultant on disability. Even Democrats were surprised when she won the primary with ease this year. She had failed to vote in either the primary or general elections in 1994 or last year, did not

pay her taxes on time and was found to own \$50,000 (£31,500) of shares in a company named as one of America's biggest polluters.

"She is a carpetbagger who moved here with the backing of the unions and she is a political dilettante, who has demonstrated a very superficial knowledge of the issues, locally and nationally," said Mr Riggs, an uncharismatic but hard-working former policeman who lost his seat in 1992 only to regain it with the Republican revolution two years ago. However, in a year when the presidential race appears to have seen a triumph of style over substance, Ms Alioto has become an ultimate Democratic poster girl, with cheerful beauty and a simple message.

But it is an eclectic electorate which inhabits the lush vineyards of the Napa Valley, the redwood

forests and lumber yards near Eureka in the north of the state. From blue-collar workers, fishermen and gun enthusiasts to hoteliers, hippies and beatniks, this 450-mile stretch of the Golden State could not be more diverse.

The Republican Party has been pouring money into the race. This week \$400,000 will be spent on advertising to counter an endless blitz by Ms Alioto, the AFL-CIO, America's main union grouping, and environmental groups, which have painted Mr Riggs as an uncaring disciple of Newt Gingrich, the House Speaker.

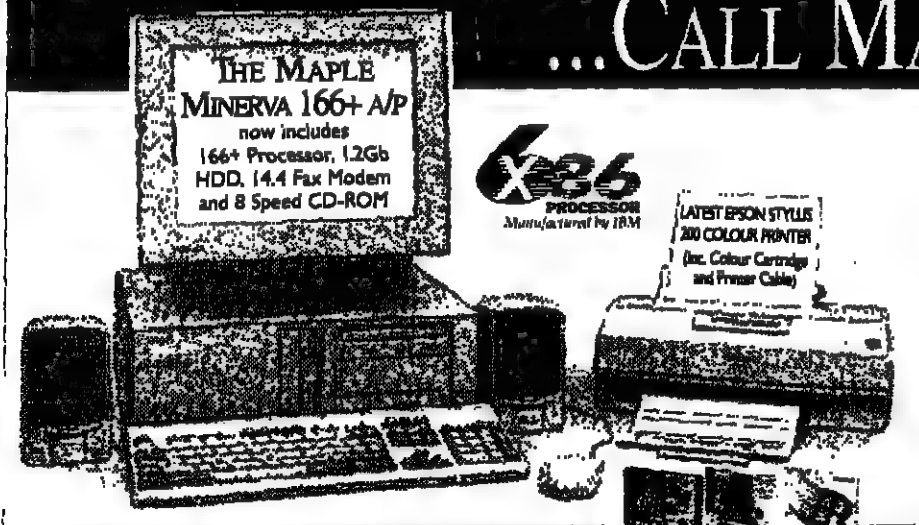
Big guns have been brought in by both parties, including Elizabeth Dole, Hillary Clinton, Tipper Gore and Charlton Heston. Mr Gore and Jack Kemp, the Republican vice-presidential nominee, are expected in the next week. The vigour with

which the coastal region has been targeted reflects a huge shift of resources to California by the Dole campaign and the local Republican Party in particular. Together they are spending millions on advertising to praise the character of Mr Dole and his 15 per cent tax cut.

In a panic over the prospect of losing control of Congress, leading party officials have insisted that Mr Dole, unlike George Bush who abandoned the state in 1992, should place his candidature firmly behind the 52 contested House seats in California. This year the Democrats need a net gain of 19 seats to recapture control of the House and a big Dole effort here could help to blunt their chances. In the end it may be, as *Newsweek* concluded, that all 1996 has come to is a Republican Freshman and a kid in a wheelchair.

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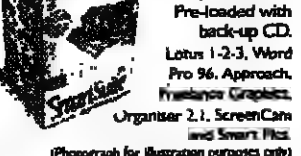
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A jubilee for writers

DAY 1 NEW FOWLER'S

Almost everybody can write. And most of us have to write every day, even if it is only a thank-you card or a subsequently illegible shopping-list.

Those of us who write for a living have time and inclination to do little else. Our condition is not new. Nineteen centuries ago Juvenal knew about scribbler's itch. "Many suffer from the incurable disease of scribbling, and it becomes chronic in their diseased minds." Hence the Niagara of unsolicited manuscripts thundering upon newspapers.

There is nothing to it really. Apply bottom to seat of chair. Start writing until you have produced your quota. From Trollope to Ackroyd, some authors have been awesomely disciplined. Most daily jour-

Philip Howard finds the new, updated version of Fowler's is still an indispensable aid to lovers of the English language

nalists need the terror of the imminent deadline to kick-start them into the writing mode. All writers need certain basic tools. They need something to write with, whether stub of pencil and back of envelope or keyboard and modem. They should have within easy reach the biggest

dictionary they can afford, to make sure that they really mean what they have written. They should have a sound, single-volume dictionary to check such problematic spellings as "beleaguered" and "minuscule" (better avoid both as misused clichés, anyway).

I need the *ODQ* and *Brewer and Hart's Rules for Compositors and Readers as security blankets*. Many use a *Roger*. But they should use it as a sniper's rifle to pinpoint the exact word, and not as a blunderbuss to pepper their prose with elegant variation and otiose adjectives. Most adjectives are otiose, including that one.

Most writers need a packet of Marie biscuits, to procrastinate the terrible moment of scrolling words onto a virgin screen. And any writer worth his/her salt will have a *Fowler's* close to hand. For just such problems as how to write a gender-neutral possessive pronoun (should it be "his", "her/his" or "their") in that last sentence, and whether it is "on to" or "onto" and "procrastinate" or "prevaricate" in the penultimate sentence?

So the arrival of the third edition of *Fowler's* is a jubilee year for all writers. It is 70 years since the first edition of *Fowler's Modern English Usage* burst upon the scribbling world. So some of its usage is long past its shelf-life. For example, many words that *Fowler's* derided as barbarisms and solecisms have passed into the undisputed area of standard English: for example, *electrocute*, *escalate*, *eventuate*, *interface*, *laissez-miscellaneous* ("What is the strange charm that at one time made this wicked word irresistible to the British journalist?").

And many of *Fowler's* unidentified journalistic sources of bad writing are very dated: "The Diet should leave to the Tsar the initiative of taking such measures as may be necessary." The Gowers second edition of 1965 was only very lightly revised. Sir Ernest was concerned with inserting entries relating to officialdom, which was his own hobby-horse.

But this third edition is a major revision that records the

changes in usage, idiom, semantics and grammar of the end of the century. And for the first time it is the work of a professional linguistic scholar. *Fowler's* was a redoubtable and hermit-like (he would surely have recommended eremitic rather than hermetic) teacher of Classics and English at Sedburgh, and his prescriptions about how to write proper English are idiosyncratic, humorous, whimsical and occasionally misguided

annoy them more by producing quotations demonstrating that the best writers have ridden their *bêtes noires* through their dearest taboos. A lexicographer is interested in the evidence, and only then perhaps in popular linguistic prejudice. English usage is the peculiar possession of all who write it, and nobody likes being shown that their (his/her) dearest "rules" and prejudices are built on foundations of painted smoke.

See, for example, *Burchfield's* historical treatment of the modern evolution of the wretched little word "gay". Note his demonstration that American uses that cause mild amusement in Britain (the pronunciation of words ending in -ile such as "missile" and "virtile" program, and ways "We've come a ways in journalism too") are merely old ones retained in America but abandoned in standard British English.

Burchfield's personal database, together with the computerised quotation files of the *OED*, have provided a far huger pool of English usage than was available to *Fowler* or *Gowers*. No databases for them, apart from their own cuttings (clippings) files kept in school notebooks. In his citations in the *Supplement* *Burchfield* showed an admirably modern literary taste for the language of the latest poets and novelists (never forgetting his native New Zealanders). I doubt whether *Fowler* and *Gowers* read any modern novels or "poetry" later than Trollope and Pope.

You are allowed to disagree — but it would be rash to try

Burchfield's special subject (early medieval English, with particular reference to the 13th-century Augustinian monk, *Orm*) enables him to show that the 20th-century changes in English are small beer compared with such lingoquakes as the loss of grammatical gender in the past.

He has the dashing attitude of a first-class wing-thrasher (he played for the Khvi Army) to the wimps who suppose that English is suffering from a linguistic death-watch beetle.

Of course in such a huge field there are flaws in his armour. The entry for rhyming-slang is limited and out-of-date. Why no *boracic* (= lint-skin), *pony* (= trap-crap) or *radio* (= rental = mental)? And of course the prescriptions are *Burchfield's* personal advice. They are not written on tablets of stone by some infallible, immutable god of grammar. You are allowed to disagree.

though you might be rash to do so. But you should read the evidence first. *Burchfield* is a broad-minded stylist as well as a formidable scholar.

The *OED Supplement* was originally planned as one volume and ended as four, because it grew and grew. This *Fowler's* is also bigger than its predecessors, because it is scholarly and authoritative as well as comprehensive. But it still (just) makes a single volume and will fit comfortably on a desk of decent size. You could write good English without it beside you. But you would be a fool to try.

● The new *Fowler's Modern English Usage*, third edition, edited by R. W. Burchfield, £16.99

The perils of the split infinitive

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CHANGING TIMES

THE LAWS OF LANGUAGE

Linguistic correctness is perhaps the dominant theme of this book. One of my concerns is the infringement of linguistic laws through ignorance or inadvertence. Obviously there are errors and errors, ranging from the illiteracy of *We can't possibly know everybody's position* (from an advertisement in a computer journal) to the inadvertent hilarity of *For sale — four-poster bed, 101 years old. Perfect for antique lover* (from a report in the American magazine *People*, 1988).

Schoolteachers derive a great deal of pleasure from the howlers of their pupils' essays. The type is well known: *Socrates died of an overdose of wedlock*. It is only when one moves into the world of fully adult writing that infringements become reprehensible. Perhaps T.S. Eliot should have been clapped in irons for allowing *staid* (for *stayed*) to appear in the first edition

(1939) of *The Family Reunion* (*You have staid in England, yet you seem like someone who comes from a very long distance*).

Easily the most common type [of error] is that shown in a Malapropistic setting down of words that are nearly right but not quite right. Phrases like *baited breath* (for *bated breath*), *wet the appetite* (when *whet*), and *hare's breath* (hair's breath) lie scattered about in newspapers like broken bottles. Keep the words *snook*, *intransitive* and *disquieted* in mind when reading the sentences that follow: *I'm in no position to cock a snoot at these new acts* (*The Face*, 1986); *One, a head of English could not explain the function of an intransigent verb* (letter to *Sunday Times*, 1988); *Our man came away profoundly disappointed. And not a little disquieted* (*Auckland (NZ) Star*, 1988). Such are typical casualties of the fast-moving newsprint world.

FETISHES

Fowler (1926) presented a list of grammatical and other linguistic features which, in his opinion, evoked irrational devotion, respect, or hostility, in other words had become fetishes.

Among "the more notable or harmful" were (the italics indicate where in *Modern English Usage* the features were treated): *split infinitive*; *false quantity*; *avoidance of repetition* (*elegant variation*); and *which*; a craze for native words (*Saxonism*); *pedantry* on the foreign spelling of foreign words (*morale*); the notion that *averse* to and *different* to are marks of the uneducated; the dread of a *preposition at end*; the idea that successive metaphors are mixed metaphors; the belief that common words lack dignity (*formal words*).

In this respect little has changed since 1926. At public and private functions, and in letters, when devotees of *Fowler* express their opinions to me, these are among the principal items mentioned, together with the erroneous use of classical plurals as singulars (*criteria*, *phenomena*, etc.), the use of *hopefully* as a sentence adverb, and a few other points. As perhaps at all times in previous generations, the more complex mechanisms of the language are left largely undiscussed except by scholars.

Prevaricate means "to speak or act evasively or misleadingly; to quibble, to equivocate". It does not mean "to delay" though it is sometimes so used by confusion with *procrastinate*.

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The idea that sexual harassment in the Armed Forces has been outlawed is far from the truth, as many women have discovered



BILL FROST

Alone in a steamy shower room and distracted by depression, Alisa Cook failed to hear the door open and then close. Her tormentors had outdone themselves this time — the young Royal Artillery lieutenant was to be taught a lesson in sexism and brutality she would never forget.

Before imprisoning her in the shower room, the "pranksters" placed a metal wastepaper bin containing four smouldering CS gas pellets on the floor. One would have been enough to reduce a man twice Alisa's size to choking tears.

Unaware that the room was filling with gas, she contemplated her misery in the Army. She counted off that day's humiliations at the hands of her brother soldiers.

Then she began to gag and choke. "I could not catch my breath. I thought I was going to die. I was three floors up and had to wait what seemed like a lifetime before someone unlocked the door."

Three years later, memories of "the gassing" are powerful enough to make her sob. The once confident career soldier has left the Army and is now suing the Ministry of Defence, claiming sexual harassment. "This is exactly what they wanted to achieve," she says.

Alisa's crime against the regiment was to be the wrong sex. Like so many women in the Armed Forces, police service or other male bastions, she has paid a very high price for her naive belief that equal opportunities legislation eradicated sexism.

Allegations of harassment and discrimination have become commonplace in the forces and the police service. In recent weeks, an industrial tribunal heard how Dena Fleming, a police inspector claiming sexual discrimination against the Lincolnshire force, was suspended after trying to tape derogatory remarks by colleagues.

Last week Midshipman Claire McGarrity took on the Royal Navy, alleging that she had been "groped" by her captain on the bridge of the frigate *Brazen*. Having lost her claim of sexual discrimination, she found herself vilified in the press. Most victims



JULIAN HERBERT

"Women who want to survive have three choices: be a pretty little thing, an intense loner, or the person who tries reaching a balance between being female in an environment which is essentially male"

suffer in silence. The minority who take on the establishment soon discover that the experience is emotionally costly.

Rightly or wrongly, the Army has the worst reputation of all three Armed Services for the sexual harassment of women. The top brass knows that, and has put a full colonel in charge of tackling the problem — her name is near enough an official secret though.

A senior MoD source admits that service life was male-dominated and often brutal. "Women who want to survive have three choices: be a pretty little thing, an intense loner, or the person who tries reaching a balance between being female in an environment which is essentially male."

The source, who has herself encountered sexism and harassment many times, pins her hopes for change on the distant future. "In theory we are accepted, but the Armed Forces are locked into a white, male-dominated culture which is adamant that the bastion should not be breached."

The rules are in place, she says, but attitudes are slow to change. "The service life requires absolute trust in one's comrades under fire. Men in a group together are sexist under such circumstances."



Alisa Cook is suing the Ministry of Defence

The lesson we must teach is how to be macho without being misogynist, too."

How long before all the Alisa Cooks receive fair treatment? "Not in my lifetime or theirs," said the source sadly.

Although driven from the Army, Ms Cook is a fighter still. "They are not going to get away with what they did to me and so many other women. They spend so much on training you and then don't let you do the job." In 1992, Alisa, 33, joined the Royal Artillery's 39 Field Regiment, based at Paderborn in Germany, as a lieutenant after seven years in the ranks. Her dream of a long and fulfilling Army career went sour on the first night in the mess.

"They made me feel isolated from the start. I tried to make friends, but they wouldn't have it. I began to feel it was my fault that I was being sent to Coventry until the sexist taunts, the swearing and other insults began. I hadn't realised how much resentment they felt at the fact I was a woman officer in their regiment."

"One night a brother officer approached me in the mess. He shouted 'you are not wanted here and should leave the regiment immediately.'"

It was professional death by a thousand cuts, she recalls. Her work, always warmly praised before her arrival at Paderborn, was criticised. "I was regularly asked in public if I was a lesbian. Then the

real victimisation began. I was given extra duties or kept late at work even though there was nothing to do.

"I began to drink alone in my room at lunchtime. I cried on my own and my sleep was disturbed. But I was determined to stick it out. This was the job I had always wanted." After the gassing, passed off by senior officers as an initiation rite, Alisa began to drink more, sometimes to the point of oblivion. She requested a transfer and was posted to the regiment's base in Woolwich, southeast London.

Lonely and in need of comfort, Alisa then began an affair with a married civilian whose wife complained to the commanding officer. Although no disciplinary offence had been committed, she was ostracised by fellow officers.

She could stand no more and quit the Army. "I am a confident and hard-working person and wanted to give everything to the Army. They rejected that and then tried to destroy me. I understand now why I was treated as I was — the Army was told to accept women and they didn't like it. At best, you are treated like a second-class citizen and at worst subjected to the misery I endured."

Alisa Cook has since made a success of her professional life — she is a high-flyer with the property division of British Gas. However, her continuing disappointment at the loss of a successful Army career is painfully close to the surface.

As a man, it is difficult to listen to her story without feeling shame. She comes across as a strong, intelligent and funny young woman — all qualities which make you feel she would have made a fine career soldier, had she been given a chance.

Of course, the Armed Services are not alone in facing allegations of sexism. Karen Wade, a WPC with West Yorkshire Police, is currently claiming sexual harassment at the hands of male colleagues. The strain has brought this bright and attractive young woman to the edge of a nervous breakdown.

Ms Wade, 28, alleges that she was singled out for "special treatment" by fellow officers at her Leeds police station. Among the "practical jokes"

she claims she endured are: constant lewd gestures; hints she was having an affair with another officer and suggestions that she should have sex with a glue-sniffer who had just been arrested.

WPC Wade went on sick leave with chronic hypertension. "I was on the point of coming down with a serious depressive illness," she says now.

"I felt suicidal because my professional life seemed to have ended and I could not work out why they picked on me. I have to fight because so many women in the police service just seem to accept what happens. Maybe every woman officer should follow my example if they are sexually harassed. Okay, it is a terrible ordeal — but someone has to stand up to them. If

more people came forward, this might be stamped out." Keith Hellowell, the West Yorkshire Chief Constable, admits that there was an element of sexual harassment within his force. He says that he found it repugnant. "I will continue to encourage officers to report incidents of harassment and I will make it clear that such behaviour is not acceptable and will not be

tolerated," he said.

However, as one woman detective constable based at a tough south London police station observes: "The best we can hope for is to be tolerated and left alone. The bitches do not actually want us around. It is probably because we are better at the job than they are. Sexism is in the police service to stay — you cannot legislate against human nature."

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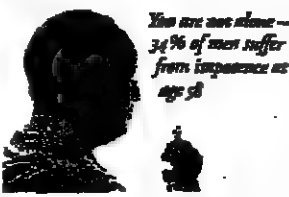
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Star Wars lasers take aim at the space junk

Shooting lasers into the skies to pick off space junk sounds like something out of *Star Wars*. But this is exactly what the brightest brains at America's National Aeronautics and Space Administration (Nasa) have come up with in a desperate attempt to tackle a menace which threatens the satellites and spacecraft circling the globe.

Project Orion is an ambitious effort to rid the crowded space around the Earth of a particularly dangerous class of orbital junk. These are the millions of pieces of debris, some between one and ten centimetres long, others ranging in size from a bullet to a cricket ball.

Smaller, dust-like particles can be whirled off by protective shielding. And because the larger objects can be tracked as they circle the Earth, operators on the ground can manoeuvre satellites and spacecraft around them.

"The sizes we are aiming at are tough to detect and impossible to protect against," says project head Dr Jonathan Campbell, from the Advanced Concepts Group at Nasa's Marshall Space Flight Centre in Huntsville, Alabama. Their average velocity is a frightening 10 km a second.

The scheme, planned jointly by Nasa and the US Air Force Space Command, would use radar to detect a suitable piece of orbital debris. A ground-based laser would immediately target it and,

A new scheme plans to rid space of its dangerous debris. Report by Anjana Ahuja

using short sharp pulses, burn off a portion of the underside. The evaporating stream of material would then act as a thruster, nudging the particle from its circular orbit around the Earth into a more elliptical one. Eventually, the particle's orbit would take it into the atmosphere, where it would burn up safely.

But the scheme faces two enormous hurdles. First, the narrow laser beam would diverge as it journeyed towards its target. By the time the beam arrived, its energy would be spread so thinly it would be useless. Second, the laser beam had to pass through the atmosphere en route to its rendezvous in space. Atmospheric turbulence could would deflect the laser beam, degrading its quality and knocking it off-course.

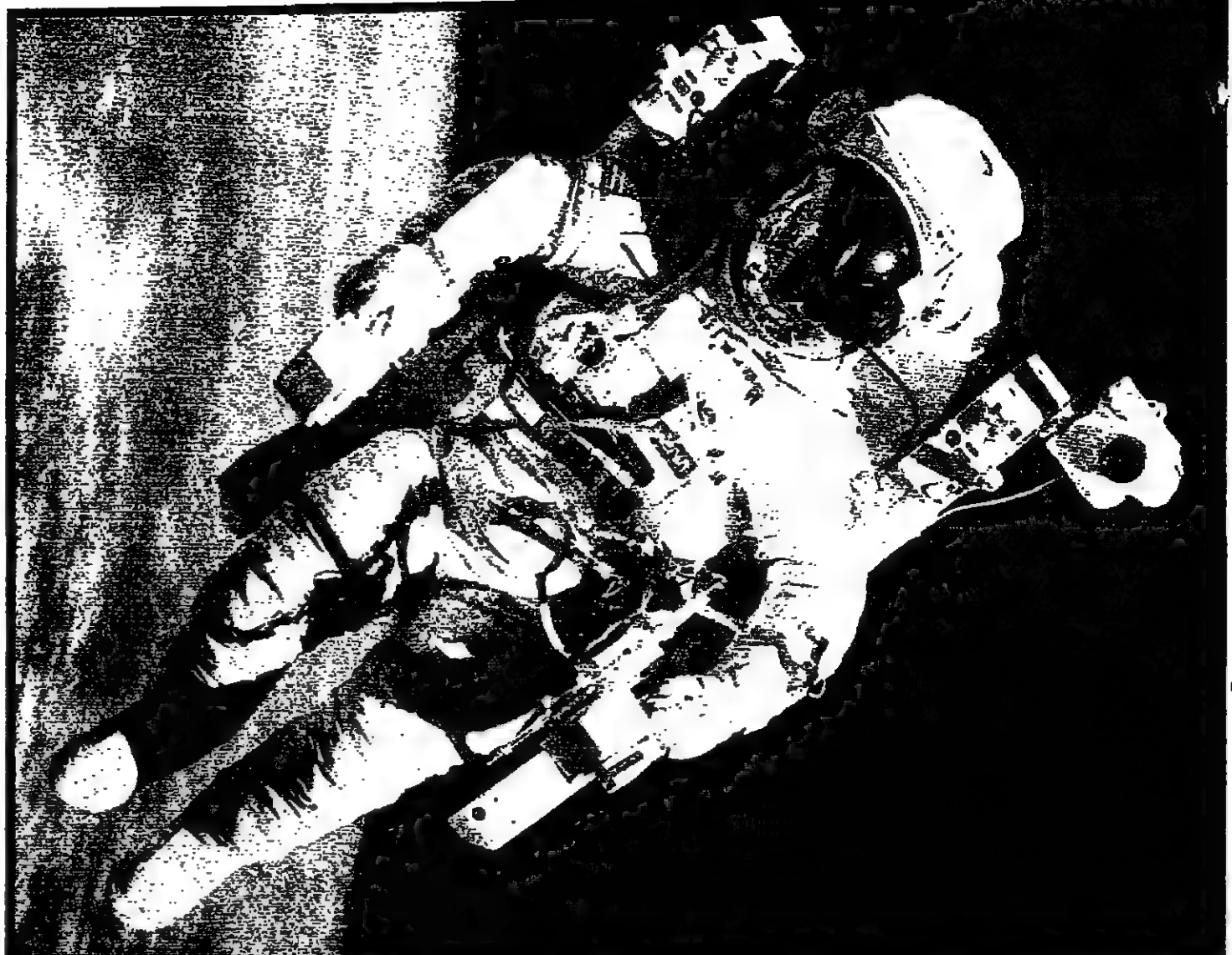
Scientists have called upon state of the art adaptive optics for assistance. The optical arrangement used in Orion comprises lenses and mirrors to deform and focus different parts of the beam. These optics are linked to equip-

ment that can measure the characteristics of the atmosphere between the ground and the target, and compensate for them. By sending the laser to the target by this equipment, the laser remains safely locked onto its target, and the spread can be contained to a one metre diameter.

Orion also posed security implications. After all, the concept is all about developing a way of destroying items in space using lasers on the ground. Could it be used to sabotage undesirable satellites? The way round that quandary is likely to be the use of fairly weak lasers. Dr Campbell thinks that the project may find favour because it can be adapted to destroy hazardous meteorites.

Low power lasers also have the advantage of minimising unintentional damage to satellites, and other flying phenomena. "There is some potential for damage but it's extremely small," Dr Campbell stresses. "In the unlikely event that we bump a satellite, most would be able to correct their orbit. As for birds, they probably wouldn't notice. And we would make planes fly around the airspace."

In two years, Orion has blossomed from a "Buck Rogers" concept into a potential weapon against the band of flotsam on the planet's doorstep. Dr Campbell says: "I was sceptical when I first started. But not only is it feasible in theory, but we already have equip-



An astronaut aboard the space shuttle may have to push a piece of debris overboard so that it can be used as target practice for the lasers

ment that would allow us to clear all the debris of that size range below an altitude of 800 kilometres." This 800km "safe zone" would protect many valuable space assets, including the planned Iridium and Teledesic fleets of satellites, which together constitute almost 1,000 spacecraft. At 500km, the manned space stations also fall

within this zone, according to Dr Richard Crowther.

It would take two years and between \$50 million and \$100 million to perform such a clearing operation, the cost of shielding one space shuttle from particles between one and two centimetres long. Orion scientists have also proposed a more expensive three-

year strategy to clear all debris beneath an altitude of 1,500 km.

The US Air Force Space Command are seeking a site in a desert to set up this facility. Scientists are now looking for a low cost way of trying the idea out. One suggestion is to get an astronaut aboard the space shuttle to push a piece of mock debris overboard. The debris

would be wired so that it could be monitored on the ground, and used for target practice. Should the project be given final approval it will probably be brought under the auspices of the United Nations. Dr Campbell says: "After all, space debris has no respect for international borders. Every spacefaring nation is under threat."

□ Brainwaves □ Speedy loops □ Flightless fossil

Fascinating rhythms

HOW does the brain put together disparate pieces of information? Imagine a tennis ball flying towards you. Different parts of the brain analyse its colour, shape and speed, which are integrated to create the whole picture in a process called "binding".

The assumption for some time has been that far-flung nerve cells communicate through the beat of a to-and-fro, keeping in step with one another by way of a 40 cycles per second rhythm that permeates the brain. Last year Miles Whittington at Imperial College, Roger Traub at IBM and Professor John Jefferys at Birmingham University showed that the oscillations come in fact, from a network of so-called inhibitory neurons, which control the brain's main working parts, the pyramidal neurons.

Now the team has gone a stage further. In *Nature*, they report that they have found a



SCIENCE BRIEFING
Nigel Hawkes

mechanism which will explain the binding problem. Dr Traub added the pyramidal cells to his computer model of the brain, and then found that the inhibitory neurons began firing in a double rhythm.

This, they believe, is the way in which remote parts of the brain are made to work in time with each other. The time lag of the second beat in the double matches up with the distance the signals need to travel to reach the next set of neurons that are dealing with the same problem. The doublets not only explain synchronisation, but also led to other predictions which were duly confirmed.

"This is how theoretical and experimental science should work together" says Professor Jefferys. "Roger Traub's computer models are based on real experimental data, and make predictions that we can test. In this case it has worked out better than we dared hope."

Proteins quick on the fold

PROTEINS are long strings of amino acids that fold and twist like spaghetti to form a complex three-dimensional structure. The process is critical: brain diseases like BSE and CJD are caused by the prion protein in the brain folding in an abnormal way.

Now scientists at the US National Institutes of Health have calculated how long it takes a protein to fold. The answer is about a millionth of a second, they report in *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences*. They reached this conclusion by unfolding a protein called cytochrome c and then observing, using very short time-lapse spectroscopy, how long it took to form loops again.

Fossil bird is grounded

The new fossil bird found in China and reported in *The Times* ten days ago turns out to be feathered, but not a flyer. *Sinosauropteryx prima*, the name given to it by Ji Qiang of the Chinese Geology Museum, is about half a metre long, and has a back covered in downy feathers.

Dating of the sediments where it was found shows it to be 120 million years old, not quite as old as the first bird, *Archaeopteryx*. The find backs the idea that birds are the descendants of dinosaurs, and that dinosaurs were warm blooded, developing feathers to keep them warm. Only later did the feathers prove an effective means of taking to the air.

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REVIEW: Thursday



MUSIC

Riccardo Chailly conducts Mahler's Tenth and Wagner's Die Walküre with the LSO at the Barbican
CONCERTS: Wed, Thurs
REVIEW: Saturday

THEATRE: Clare Bayley on the West End transfer of the Chichester production of *Talking Heads*

Storytelling with finesse

As Muriel confides to us the practical difficulties of catering for a large group at three in the afternoon (too late for lunch, a bit early for tea), it slowly dawns on us that there is more to this than the gallant humour of a solicitous hostess. The event in question is the funeral which marks the end of Muriel's long and happy marriage to Ralph. The double deception — Muriel is concealing the truth from us, and her own grief from herself — is carried off with impeccable finesse by Margaret Tyack.

Alan Bennett's monologues, originally written for BBC Television in 1987, and now at the Comedy Theatre in London, transfer gracefully to the stage. You could hardly wish for a more accomplished pair of actresses than Maggie Smith, recreating her television role in *Bed Among the Lentils*, and Margaret Tyack, as Muriel in *Soldiering On*. But Bennett's monologues, as directed by himself for this Chichester production, are surprisingly theatrical.

Most striking is the use of dramatic irony. When Muriel tells how her fiancé's son swept her off for an expensive and well-lubricated lunch the day after the funeral, and then sat her down to sign important documents, we see the danger only too clearly even though Muriel, who is telling us, fails to perceive it. This leads inevitably to the greater, crueler irony of the play: Muriel's discovery that her daughter's husband was caused by interference by the beloved Ralph.

Her spirit, however, almost never flags, which is part of the reason for the deception and self-deception she has suffered. Irony heaps upon irony, but it is only after the curtain that we can start to digest the full tragedy of a woman who stoutly denies her story is tragic at all.

In contrast, it seems initially at least, that Maggie Smith's Susan is the only one whose sharp eye clearly



"You could hardly wish for a more accomplished pair of actresses": Maggie Smith (left) and Margaret Tyack in Bennett's *Talking Heads*

perceives the fools around her. From her opening shot, "Geoffrey is bad enough but I'm glad I wasn't married to Jesus," the impeccable timing of the actress, combined with the acid resentment of the character, have us on the edge of our seats. We see a woman of considerable intelligence and wit brought along by her knees

by the dreariness of her life as a vicar's wife. It is only after a few minutes, when she walks unsteadily to her chair, that we realise with a slight shock that she is already quite drunk. She may be an unreliable witness to her own life.

The shamelessly subjective nature of her story is provocative and

Pearl-handled floor show

CABARET

Carol Woods
Café Royal

PEARL Bailey enjoyed so much success as an actress and comedienne that her singing tended to be taken for granted. Six years after her death, the incorrigible show-woman has been resurrected — doubles-entendres and all — in *Cultured Pearl*, a genial one-woman floor show co-written and presented by Carol Woods, the American vocalist best known here as an Olivier-nominated star of *Blues in the Night*.

Breezing into the room like a slimmer, younger version of Bertie Reading, she captures the full measure of Bailey's feisty vaudeville humour. The self-styled Pearl Mae, you sense, was a self-confident proto-feminist, earthy but not crude, happy to accept men's favours but never allowing herself to be bought.

Just as importantly, Woods invites us to appreciate Bailey's vocal artistry. When she bows out with an understated *Don't Like Goodbyes* — one of a handful of Harold Arlen standards scattered across the evening — we find ourselves in

the company of an underrated interpreter of ballads.

The nuances of Bailey's distinctive voice — that beguiling mixture of gin and honey — are reproduced with startling accuracy. On *Mama Ain't Cookin' and Tired*, Woods manages to catch the awkward rhythms of the *sotto voce* asides without at any time undermining the illusion of spontaneity.

For all that, her performances are not note-for-note copies. Her gospel training shines through time and again — too much so at times, as she tries to squeeze a size 10 voice into a size 10 room.

Woods does not go into too much biographical detail and, apart from the overblown *I Believe*, she resists the temptation to turn on the schmaltz. On the irresistible rhapsody of *She Had to Go and Lose It at the Astor*, she succumbed to a prolonged bout of amnesia, yet her infectious personality turned a potential disaster into a triumph.

CLIVE DAVIS

Three's company

THE GUITAR TRIO

John McLaughlin, Paco de Lucia and Al Di Meola

THE Guitar Trio — John McLaughlin, Paco de Lucia and Al Di Meola — have sold approximately 3,500,000 copies of the two albums they made in their first incarnation in the early 1980s, so cynics might have expected the most fervent supporters of their recent reformation to be shareholders in their record company, Polygram. Such unworthy thoughts, however, were immediately banished by the enthusiastic response from a full house on the London leg of their world tour.

Every dazzling run, every bravura flourish — and the evening was crammed with both — was greeted with whoops and cheers; old favourites such as Di Meola's *Mediterranean Sundance* were greeted with a spontaneous rapture that would not have disgraced a Shirley Bassey concert. By the time the last strains of their encore, Chick Corea's perky *Spain*, died away, even the most jaundiced were on their feet, baying for more.

Beginning with three shortish solo spots — Di Meola all sweetly insistent grace, de Lucia moodily passionate but

breath-takingly virtuosic, McLaughlin fiery and rocky over a gentle, synthesised wash — the concert was intelligently programmed, allowing each player to get out his stall before progressing through three duo features to the final 80 minutes of trio music. Brazil featured strongly in the duos sequence, with Egberto Gismonti's *Fredo Rasgado* providing an excuse for some spirited interplay between de Lucia and McLaughlin, but it was the three trio features — one composed by each man — that really set the evening alight.

Such occasional collaborations of high-profile virtuosos can produce flashy, glib music where technique is more important than emotional commitment, but, particularly when de Lucia was to the fore, the Guitar Trio managed to avoid this trap. Technical skills were displayed, even flaunted, but for every lightning-fast solo there was a compensatory moment of affecting forthrightness, generally springing from the trio's emotional core, flamenco.

CHRIS PARKER

Yoshida's chance to shine

THE departure of Viviana Durante — who is taking this season off to pursue interests outside the dance world — has opened the way for one of Covent Garden's less high-profile ballerinas to make her mark. Miyako Yoshida came to the Royal Opera House last year after a decade with the Royal's sister company. But only now is she in a position to seize the Covent Garden spotlight for herself.

Last week she was given the opening night of *Romeo and Juliet*; on Thursday she makes her debut as Chloé in *Daphnis and Chloé*; and on November 13 she takes over from Darcey Bussell in *The Prince of the*

DANCE

Romeo and Juliet

Covent Garden

Her technique is rock solid, yet delivered with such soft-edged determination that it never screams its brilliance at you. Her musical phrasing is sensitive, and her devotion to the choreography is absolute — self-aggrandising flourishes are not her style. Her purity can be luminous, and her dancing possesses great charm and loveliness.

But the role of Juliet demands the one quality which Yoshida lacks — dramatic

by the choreography and she can let physical expression drive her characterisation. But when MacMillan forces Juliet to experience some of the ballet's key events in non-dancing mode — in moments of absolute stillness — the power of Yoshida's performance starts to deflate.

Her Romeo was Irek Mukhametov, a dancer who knows a thing or two about fire in the belly. His Romeo has tremendous flair; his dramatic focus is unwavering; and the excitement of his performance reaches even the remotest seats.

DEBRA CRANE



Seizing the spotlight at last: Miyako Yoshida as Juliet

THEATRES ADOLPH "ANDREW LLOYD WEBBER'S MAZELTUN" Wed 8.30pm SUNSET Winner of 7 Tony Awards BOUTARD Winner of 7 Tony Awards BEST MUSICAL SUNDAY 11.30am CALL 344 4444 (4 lines) GRP BOOKING 413 3332 (4 lines) No booking fee for Adolph Box Office Closes 11.30pm Recorded information 0171 378 8884 Mon-Sat 7.45 Mon-Sat 3.30 PETER DINKlage ALBERT THEATRE 0171 369 1700 0171 369 1700 Box Office Closes 11.30pm LAST 3 WEEKS ENDS 14 NOV UNCLE VANYA by Anton Chekhov FRANCES BARBER CONSTANCE CRANFORD TREVOR EVAN DENISE JACOBI RICHARD JOHNSON RESBY MOUNT JOHN NORWORTHY MAGNET STUBBS Directed by Bill Brylman "A devastatingly intelligent production" D. Tel "The best Chekhov I have seen" S. Times From 21 Nov - 28 Jan The Royal Shakespeare Company production of THE CHESTNUT CHAIRMAN by Andrew Cheevers "Adrian Noble's glorious production" Independent ALDWINCH 0171 416 5000, cc 0171 416 5000 "A MAJOR THEATRICAL EVENT" S. 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THEATRE

A new National Theatre staging for Arthur Miller's classic American drama, *Death of a Salesman*
OPENS: Thursday
REVIEW: Saturday



FILM

Sporting mad: Robert De Niro goes into psychopath mode in the new Hollywood thriller *The Fan*
OPENS: Friday
REVIEW: Thursday



BOOKS

Victorian under the microscope: a new biography examines the scandalous life of George Eliot
IN THE SHOPS: Now
REVIEW: Thursday



OPERA

Thomas Allen stars as history's great amoral lover, in a Covent Garden revival of Mozart's *Don Giovanni*
OPENS: Friday
REVIEW: Monday

ARTS
TUESDAY TO
FRIDAY
IN SECTION 2

CINEMA: Geoff Brown finds the huge and varied London Film Festival has something for everyone

The gems amid the clinker

There simply is not enough exciting, creative cinema to go round the multiplying festivals of the present. The quotation comes from Dilys Powell in *Festival Fever*. The present she writes about is 1958, one year after she and *The Sunday Times* had helped the British Film Institute to organise the first London Film Festival: a slender, decorous event of 16 films.

What would the dear lady think about this year's 40th edition? The features add up to about 200. There are also 12 programmes of shorts, and staged interviews with luminaries as varied as David Cronenberg, director of the repellent *Crash*, Harry Belafonte, and Eric Ambler, thriller writer supreme. And if festivals were multiplying fast in the Fifties, today the number has reached plague proportions. During London's celluloid junket from November 7 to 24, the balloon also goes up in Salonika, Stockholm, Birmingham, Honolulu, Amiens, Lübeck, Taipei, Buenos Aires, Sarasota, Turin, and other places too numerous and bizarre to list. Every town council in the world, it seems, wants to bask in cinema's glory.

Luckily, the size of the London audience has increased with the number of films. Ten years ago, the audience admission figure was about 60,000; last year it topped 100,000. But there is one obvious problem with this celluloid explosion. No one year produces 200 excellent films; and inevitably there are a few clinkers that should be strenuously avoided. So, do not see Alex Cox's *The Winner*, a botched comedy drama set in Las Vegas. I would also give a wide berth to *Crimetime*, a nasty thriller displaying none of the finesse

that its director, George Sluizer, brought to *The Vanishing*. But you will also find a handful of gems that might never otherwise get a shop window in Britain were it not for the festival's attention. Consider, for instance, *Village of Dreams* (November 11), by Higashi Yoichi, a Japanese director unknown in the West. The subject is the rural childhood of real-life identical twins (now successful picture-book artists in their 50s). This could easily have been a footling exercise in nostalgia, but he stops the rot by playing up the magical connections between the twins and the natural world, and drawing a sly portrait of post-war Japanese society. The film first surfaced at the end of this year's Berlin festival, when many people were too tired to take notice; perhaps London can give it a boost.

Powell also picked out another long-prevaling problem for the festival organiser: "Your programmes are excessively melancholy in tone; the screen, at the end of each film, is piled with corpses." Cinema's corpse count now is higher than ever, but *Village of Dreams* is one film that leaves you wreathed in smiles. If your cockles need warming, you should also try the breezy comedy of student love from Australian director Emma-Kate Croghan, *Love and Other Catastrophes* (November 18), or Jan Svěrák's *Kolya* (November 8), the lolling tale of a Czech musician, a determined bachelor, left to cope with a five-year-old Russian boy. Spry performances and sharp observations about Prague in 1989, year of the Velvet Revolution, keep undue sentiment at bay; the result is the first Czech film in years with enough universal appeal to travel abroad successfully.



Andrei Chailimon plays a five-year-old Russian boy in the Czech film, *Kolya*, set during Prague's Velvet Revolution

Powell, I suspect, would approve of these films. But other aspects of this year's festival would probably produce a frown. When the festival phenomenon took hold in the late Forties and Fifties, the spirit of international brotherhood was in the air: people looked to cinema to open windows on to different countries and cultures. Now so many films only give a distorted image of one country, America.

Like every big festival concerned about box-office takings, London acknowledges Hollywood's dominance. Both the opening and closing films are American: *The First Wives Club*, with Goldie Hawn, Bette Midler and Diane Keaton; and Bob Rafelson's thriller *Blood & Wine*, featuring Jack Nicholson. Throughout the festival, at the Odeon West End in Leicester Square, mainstream product and the more glamorous independent offerings will play.

Yes over her decade as director of the festival, Sheila Whitaker has managed a

skilful balancing act between the commercial outlook of her BFI bosses and her instincts for championing cinema's neglected corners: so skilful that it is a matter of deep regret that she will shortly leave her job, victim of the seismic eruptions shaking the BFI. Luckily, her last festival selection contains enough items from around the world to satisfy the most discerning viewer. The French contingent, although small, is particularly strong. If your taste runs to costumed elegance and barbed wit, choose Patrice Leconte's *Ridicule* (November 14), a comedy set in the Versailles of Louis XVI, with Fanny Ardant whirling her fan as a predatory countess who shares a provincial engineer with a drainage plan.

If you prefer cinema stripped of artifice, Claire Denis's *Nenette and Boni* (November 22) should satisfy: her camera darts about Marseilles, keeping pace with the footloose characters—a teenage brother and sister and a baker's sexy wife. Quicker fare is offered by Raoul Ruiz, a prolific maker of puzzle pictures who deserves a large audience for *Three Lives and Only One Death* (November 10 and 11), a dashing cinematic split personality comedy featuring Marcello Mastroianni. And do not forget *Microcosmos* (November 17), a film that lifts natural history into the spheres of the lyrical and surreal with its close look at dung beetles, spiders and ladybirds doing their daily business. Among the American independents, Mary Harron's brilliant *I Shot Andy Warhol* (November 11) is an obvious attraction; although you would be more enterprising if you plumped for films without a British distributor, like Greg Mottola's endearing comedy

about family strife, *The Daytrippers* (November 23), or *Big Night* (November 21 and 24), a small delight about an Italian restaurant, directed by actors Stanley Tucci and Campbell Scott. Cinema's past is not forgotten. You can watch the chandelier of the Paris Opera crash to the floor in *The Phantom of the Opera* (November 22), the silent version, with Lon Chaney, restored with Technicolor sequences. You can rediscover Murnau's *Faust* and discover an unknown French

delight, *Minuet... Place Pigalle*. You can also watch restored prints of *Seven Brides for Seven Brothers* and *Giant*: although you should really have better things to do. The festival's size and range may be bewildering, but it does give punters of all hues a genuine choice.

● The London Film Festival runs from November 7-24, centred at the National Film Theatre, South Bank, London SE1 0NT (071-240 1122). NFT members can book now; booking for the public opens on November 2.

Thrill to the rhythm

In the aftermath of their No 1 hit, *Setting Sun*, featuring the voice and words of Noel Gallagher, the Chemical Brothers are top dogs of the flourishing dance music scene. Since graduating with honours from Manchester University in 1992, the "brothers" Ed Simons and Tom Rowlands have become ranking DJs on the club and festival circuit, renowned both for their remixing work with rock acts such as the Charlatans and Manic Street Preachers and for their own hardcore dance records, including last year's pivotal debut album, *Exit Planet Dust*.

of percussive effects and regulated the pace of the show to create a seamless flow of propulsive grooves. At no point were any musicians involved and, stripped of all melodic and harmonic distractions, the visceral thrill of the rhythm was absolute. Much of the impact depended on the incredible lightshow, created by Vegetable Vision. A succession of rapidly-changing monochrome patterns played across two giant "eye-

balls" set at the side of the stage and an oblong screen at the back. Meanwhile, a sort of futuristic version of the Blitz was going on overhead, with spotlights, strobes and sustained firecracker bursts of white light emanating outwards from the stage in an unremitting assault.

Perhaps it was the lateness of the hour, or the seriously rammed conditions, but the torpid crowd responded as if mesmerised rather than energised. Even so, as an opportunity for having your neurons systematically rearranged, it took some beating.

DAVID SINCLAIR

The Chemical Brothers Brixton Academy

Essentially a pair of rave generation boffins, they make reluctant celebrities. Any temptation to modify their show to cater for the more mainstream tastes of their newer fans was vigorously resisted. When they eventually played *Setting Sun* in the small hours of Sunday, it was a version reduced to its instrumental core, with Gallagher's heavily treated vocal being cut up into repeating fragments and ignominiously bounced around the mix like a pinball.

That, of course, is the prerogative of the modern DJ, whose role is unrecognisable from the days when the job entailed merely spinning the discs. Lurking behind an eschewment of electronic equipment and saying nothing, the Brothers jerked and jiggled around like magicians performing mysterious rites, as they spun the tracks, mixed the beats, triggered a barrage



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Matthew Parris



Dunblane and Philip Lawrence's murder should not lower the hurdles for changes in the law

Nobody who read Francis Lawrence's essay last Monday can regret that she wrote it or that *The Times* published it. Many must have wondered how it is possible after her loss to feel such kindness and retain such a civilising tentativeness in her conclusions. Mrs Lawrence's essay was also exceedingly well written.

Few who have seen interviews with the bereaved Dunblane parents, or heard the spokesman of their Snowdrop campaign, Ann Pearson, can be unmoved by the appeal for action that their loss has inspired.

So how can I put this? How to express, without drawing back from the four sentences I have just written, that unarticulated, hesitant yet insistent "But" which in recent days has formed in the corners of the minds of millions more people than politicians, broadcasters and editors yet appreciate?

On Channel 4 News on Friday night, two men were interviewed about the Government's new sentencing proposals. One was the chairman of the Howard League for Penal Reform, and the other was a man whose sister had been raped and murdered. The latter wanted stiffer sentences and felt passionate about this from his own experience. The man from the Howard League was invited to express doubts and had a powerful case, but confronted by the other's obvious distress, he was hopelessly undermined in putting it. Obligated to preface his argument with protestations of sympathy, his soundbite was virtually over before he could begin.

Blessed are those who suffer. From the dawn of man, and *pauze* Nietzsche, suffering has conferred status. Suffering invites sympathy and commands respect. Suffering raises the sufferer above everyday reproach and forbids the sneer or gibe. Suffering brooks no contradiction. It confers upon the sufferer a dignity, and a kind of authority, elevating her or him above reproach. The authority of martyrdom has always commanded an instinctive respect, attention and sympathy. But is that adequate basis for a political platform?

All who have lobbied the British press for any principle cause will confirm that on hearing the argument, the media man's reply is "Fine, now where's your victim? We need two — or if possible three — with photographs."

Thus it has come to pass, within what seems no longer than weeks, that a nation among whom it was thought obsessive to argue for a ban on all handguns has become a nation where to argue for anything less than an absolute ban sounds furtive and unconvincing. A nation of whom, formerly, only a handful was seriously suggesting a

Legislation should never be used to serve the purpose of a memorial — to anyone

ties. It would be a dreadful memorial to her late husband (in whose thinking the idea of moral choice seems to have been important) if his death were to become a totem for those who urge new forms of state coercion.

Legislation should never serve the purpose of a memorial — to anyone. Nor should it be proposed or commended as a comfort to the bereaved. If the bereaved come to us with proposals for legislation, our respect for their suffering should never be translated into uncritical respect for their proposals. If the bereaved send us spokesmen — such as Ann Pearson for the Dunblane parents — should expect to be examined as every lobbyist, amateur or professional, is examined: who are they? What is their background? What underlies their aims, if any, might their campaign have?

A wave of insecurity and indignation seems to me to be upon us, and our politicians will surf it. For my part I go into a darkened room and quietly ask myself, again and again, which of the proposals I am now hearing could have been recommended by reason alone, before Philip Lawrence's murder and before Dunblane. For those two horrors were not the first of their kind and they will not be the last; and they teach us nothing we ought not already to have known.

The great philosopher's prescription for a liberal education does not include state intervention

Willingly to school with John Locke

In the mid 1680s, John Locke, the great philosopher of English liberalism, was in exile in Holland, a refugee from the regime of King James II. He was able to return to England only after 1688, when William of Orange brought in the Whig revolution. While Locke was in Holland he wrote letters to a West Country friend, Edward Clarke, to advise him on the education of his infant son. These were published as a book, *Some Thoughts Concerning Education*, in 1693. Three hundred years later, his thoughts still make a valid contribution to the education debate.

When he was at Oxford, Locke trained as a physician, and he had practised as a doctor. He therefore starts with his prescription for building up a child's health. "A sound mind and a sound body is a short but full description of a happy state in this world." As a doctor, he was relatively austere. Children, he thought, should be accustomed to the English climate, should spend plenty of time in the open air, should not be over-dressed, should be bathed in cold water and should be given a relatively spare diet. He thought that children should not be given too much meat, never more than once a day. "For breakfast and supper, milk, milk-pottage, water-gruel, flummary, only that they be plain, and very sparingly seasoned with sugar, or rather none at all... A good piece of well made and well baked brown bread, sometimes with and sometimes without butter and cheese, would often be the best breakfast." No strong drink, no melons or peaches, but plenty of strawberries, cherries, gooseberries and currants, provided they are ripe, and especially plenty of apples and pears. No sweets. As much sleep as children want, but a habit of early rising is to be encouraged. A hard bed, for "being buried every night in feathers melts and dissolves the body, is often the cause of weakness, and the forerunner of an early grave."

"One thing more there is which has a great influence upon the health, and that is going to stool regularly." He believed in forming a habit of a stool every day before breakfast. He did not believe children should ever be given medicine, except when seriously ill. "And thus," Locke writes, "I have done with what concerns the body and health, which reduces itself to these few and observable rules. Plenty of open air, exercise and sleep; plain diet, no wine or strong drink, and very little or no physic; not too warm and straight clothing; especially the head and feet kept cold, and the feet often used to cold water, and exposed to wet." Apart from the wet feet that all sounds very healthy, as good a regime for children's health as any modern doctor would suggest. It is remarkable how much further the science of medicine has advanced in the cure of disease than in the maintenance of health.

His views on the psychology of education often sound equally modern. He felt that children should be guided by praise and blame, rather than by beating or even severe scolding. He thought that good habits should be formed early, and that they worked where rules did not. "For all their innocent folly, playing and childish actions are to be left perfectly free and unrestrained... this gamesome humour, which is wisely adapted by nature to their age and temper, should rather be encouraged, to keep up their spirits, and improve their strength and health, than curbed or restrained. And the chief art is to make all they have to do, sport and play too."

Locke recognises the need to establish authority, but believes in a friendly relationship between parents and child. "For the time must come, when they will be past the rod and correction, and then, if the love of you make them not obedient and dutiful, if the love of virtue and reputation keep them not in laudable courses, I ask, what hold will you have upon them to turn them to it?" Manners, he considered, should be taught by example, not by rules, but children should be taught to dance as

of the company at school, and were liable to be savagely beaten by blockhead schoolmasters as well. These were common complaints in the 17th century, though Locke seems to have enjoyed his own education at Westminster under the great Busby. He emphasised the difference of temperament in different children, and the need to adjust educational disciplines to the individual. He also thought that children have a natural love of liberty, and that "they love to be treated as rational creatures sooner than is imagined. 'Tis a pride that should be cherished in them, and, as much as can be, made the greatest instrument to turn them by."

William Rees-Mogg

Parental authority, restraint, praise and blame, example, encouragement in good habits, play, liberty, friendship between parents and children, were Locke's prescription for creating the independent adults he thought would be the good citizens of the future. He was opposed to the formation of bad habits; even little children should not be allowed to get their own way by crying, querulousness, bullying or repeated demands. He thought religion was essential. He believed that children should "very early" be given a true idea of God, be encouraged to "love and reverence this Supreme Being", and that they should be taught to pray.

The academic education he recommended was certainly thorough, and it too started very early. "When he can talk, 'tis time he should begin to read... as soon as he can speak English, 'tis time for him to learn

French... when he can speak and read French well, which in this method is usually in a year or two, he should proceed to Latin... only care is to be taken that he do not forget to read English, which may be preserved by his mother, or somebody else, hearing him read some chosen part of the scripture, or other English book, every day."

Later on the pupil will study geography, astronomy, chronology, anatomy, history, natural science, physics (including Isaac Newton's recently published *Principia*) and metaphysics, "which are fitter to amuse than to inform the understanding". The pupil will also study commercial accountancy, and some mechanical skill, such as painting, gardening, joinery or even gunsmithing. He is not required to study music. "It wastes so much of a young man's time to gain but a moderate skill in it, and engages often in such odd company that many think it much better spared." Locke particularly emphasised the importance of good spoken and written English. "Let him read those things that are well writ in English, to perfect his style in the purity of our language."

John Locke does refer to the education of girls, but only briefly; the original letters were written about the upbringing of a particular boy. His educational principles, however, apply to both sexes, though he would have found it necessary to warn girls against learning to fence, because it can lead to over-confident duels. His great aim was to use the methods of reason, friendliness and encouragement to produce independent adults capable of virtue and wisdom, and with a body of knowledge. He thought parents were more likely to achieve that than schools. The great difference between the 1690s and the 1990s is that Locke nowhere mentions the role of the State. It would not have occurred to him that we might expect prime ministers to teach virtue to our children.

But how small a government?

Peter Riddell says America's course will be set by Congress, not by Clinton

The future direction of American politics will be determined far more by the close-fought and still unpredictable battle for control of Congress on November 5 than by the seemingly inevitable victory of President Bill Clinton. At stake is the attempt to rein back and redefine government. No one really disputes Mr Clinton's comment earlier this year that "the era of big government is over". But the congressional elections have underlined the ambivalence among American voters, and politicians, about what government should do.

My most striking impression from a few days immersed in the whirl and baloney that make up American elections is that the presidential contest has become almost a sideshow. It is essentially a verdict on the strength of the economy and on Bob Dole's inept campaign. In a tragic end to a distinguished career, Mr Dole is reduced to complaining about the unfairness of it all. It is unfair. Mr Clinton is deeply flawed. Some very dubious things have happened in the White House. But he is a brilliant candidate, a roguish charmer with a seldom surpassed skill in electoral positioning. Yet, the one-sidedness of the contest has reduced its significance. Mr Clinton has played safe, combining fine-sounding but vacuous phrases about "a bridge to the 21st century" with a series of micro-promises such as calling for school uniforms and an expansion of the Internet. Sounds familiar?

Mr Clinton has no clear strategy for a second term. What he does will be largely defined by which party controls Congress, just as it has been since 1992. His own views have to be channelled through Congress. If the



Democrats regain control of one or both the Houses they lost in 1994, it will only be by a whisker, and there will be no return to the era of big government activism. Despite the disappearance of many centrist Democrats, the liberal-left leadership still bears the scars of the 1994 rout, and is fully aware of voters' doubts about government. But the labour unions would seek a return on their huge financial support, and there would be more limited initiatives by government, for example, education. If the Republicans retain control, Mr Clinton will have to stick to his centrist course of the past 18 months, accepting curbs on social programmes and being wary of new projects.

With the Baseball World Series over (won on Saturday by the New York Yankees), the main focus now is on the congressional races especially

BIDDES ON MONDAY

The 14 open Senate contests left by a record number of retirements, and the 35-odd vulnerable House Republicans among the 70 first elected in 1994. For all the many local influences, these races are partly a verdict on the revolution launched in 1994 by House Speaker Newt Gingrich and his "Contract with America". Initially, Mr Gingrich carried all before him. But then he and his allies overreached themselves — over environmental and consumer regulation and over a series of shutdowns of the federal government in response to budget cuts and ill-prepared proposals for Medicare health programmes for the elderly. Mr Clinton emerged the victor from the confrontation, and Mr Gingrich's Republicans were

seen as extreme and threatening. The current mood is best expressed by the catchy soundbites, especially the 15 or 20-second paid adverts which pepper prime-time television. These are the new language of politics. Glib and dishonest they may be, but they represent the carefully market-tested messages which politicians believe affect voters. Many are negative: bizarrely so in the case of one Republican ad claiming that the Democrats had visited a Caribbean "nude" club. Most of these "spots" focus on taxes and spending. In the Massachusetts Senate race, Republican William Weld's ads contrast Democratic incumbent John Kerry's willingness to live rent-free in a flat lent by a lobbyist with his vote for higher taxes for retirees. Mr Weld portrays himself as favouring tax cuts and a "crackdown on deadbeat

dads". Kerry responds by accusing Weld of favouring cuts in Medicare and higher education support.

This comes back to a familiar dilemma: many, if not most, voters are now sceptical about government in theory and oppose higher taxes, but strongly support specific programmes that do, or could, benefit them. Welfare in general is unpopular in America, like scroungers in Britain. Mr Clinton exploited this mood and protected his political flank when he signed legislation ending automatic benefits for families with children and shifting the programmes to the states. But this did not touch the far larger Medicare and Medicaid health budgets or social security pensions for the elderly.

Mr Clinton, and hundreds of Democratic candidates are presenting themselves as defenders of these popular programmes and the Republicans as "Gingrich extremists" wanting to cut them. In reality, both Republicans and Democrats have urged slower increases in Medicare. The difference is not over absolute cuts but over relative rates of growth. A defensive Dole campaign ad even boasts that under his plan government will still grow — by 14 per cent — to protect Medicare and social security. Of course, whichever party wins, Congress will face the looming financial problems of Medicare and social security.

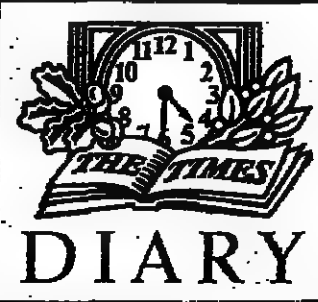
This year's reaction against the Gingrich revolution has shown the people's resistance to changes in the role of government that affect them personally. What Mr Clinton and many Democrats have done is position themselves skilfully between the unpopularity of government in general and the popularity of some programmes in particular. By contrast, Mr Dole and many Republicans are being blamed for unpopular proposals. And their denial of any such threat is widely seen as incompatible with their 15 per cent tax cut promise. This year's American elections demonstrate — like the pre-campaigning already under way in Britain — that the public and politicians are both over the role of government. They want both to be slim and to eat their cake — to have extensive social programmes without higher taxes.

House whine

THOUGH once bitten, the Royal Opera House seems not in the slightest bit shy of prying television cameras. The makers of *The House*, the BBC's tantrums-and-turkeys exposé, have asked for permission to make another episode, an epilogue, before the House closes for two years of renovation. Astonishingly, the request is under consideration.

To recap, the six-episode series showed the general director, Jeremy Isaacs, squirming before his governors, nervously running his hands through his lank, middle-length hair, while general manager Keith "Hitman" Cooper was seen ruthlessly scything through waste and inefficiency. Troupes of singers, dancers and backstage hands had their darker moments disclosed for the cameras, and an atmosphere of fear, backstabbing and egomaniacal impasse was revealed to the nation.

Unsurprisingly, the Opera House is stalling on precisely how much access it will give the



cameras. "I'm not sure the television cameras will have quite such a free hand this time round," said an insider at Friday's performance of *Die Walküre*. "The House feels quite badly bruised already, but there are some who think another episode might give us a chance to repair some of the damage. Anything might happen."

Rugby-Union-playing friends tell me of a new acronym born out of the professionalisation of their game. It applies to those self-

disciplined souls who have held onto their lucrative jobs in the City, law or business and sacrificed their personal lives to attend the extra rugby training now required. They are known as *Dings*: double-income, no girlfriend.

Cape knights

AS THEIR country slides into a welter of crime and social breakdown, at least Nelson Mandela and Desmond Tutu can cheer themselves up by thinking of the forthcoming visit from the Duke and Duchess of Gloucester. The Gloucesters will soon be in South Africa to make the President and the former archbishop both Knights of the Order of St John. The Duke is the order's Grand Prior.

The Knights of St John are a stern bunch of professing Christians, prone to good works and prayer, with the St John Ambulance perhaps their most public activity.

Mandela and Tutu could probably do with a little of what the order promised in its mission statement of 1987, "a Christian answer to the problems of a troubled and materi-

alistic world". Further details of their investiture are being kept secret for reasons of security.

Knock down

CONSOLATION for all those who have suffered from negative equity: even a professional bricks-and-mortar man like Sir Geoffrey Leigh, the chairman of Allied



"The family that preys together stays together"

London Properties, has had his problems. He has just sold his house for nearly £5 million less than he first demanded.

It's a decent enough billet, high up in Hampstead, a Georgian pile with a walled garden. Three or four years ago, Leigh, who has made considerable donations to the Conservative Party, put it up for sale at an immodest asking price of £9 million. No takers. Until now.

From across the Channel, Monsieur Bernard Arnault, the velours-smooth chairman of Louis Vuitton Moët Hennessy, stepped in with an offer nearer £4 million. Leigh was more than ready to bring down the hammer: sold to the Frenchman with the natty luggage.

Tied up

ONLY THE keenest of Major-watchers will have noticed developments beneath the prime ministerial chin. They will confirm, however, that the Prime Minister's tie knots have been growing ever thicker. His appearances since the party conference have seen a new breadth of knot. Whether this is a sign of confidence or insecurity di-



Next stop the cravat?

vides the sartorial psychologists. In his early days as PM, Mr Major's tie was a thin, ratty affair. Now, however, he has dispensed with the schoolboy stripes, preferring a more prosperous polka or patterned tie.

Broad loose knots speak of ex-

pensive silks, foulards even, and are a favourite of the wealthy — compare Sir James Goldsmith, or the riper vintage such as Lord Deedes. They also hint at the Windsor knot, which is seen by moderns as a rather fussy, non-U business. Downing Street's dressers declined to comment.

One Catholic definitely not joining in Cardinal Thomas Winning's criticism of Tony Blair's stance on abortion is the Rev John Boland, priest at Cherie Blair's church, St Joan of Arc's in Highbury, north London. Boland, who administered the Sacrament to Mr Blair earlier this year when the Labour leader was rumoured to be toyed with the idea of a leap to Rome, has always maintained a confidential silence about his most famous congregants. Now is no exception. Asked if he agreed with Cardinal Winning and his statement of the official Catholic position, Boland, with some suitably angelic music playing in the background, said: "I have nothing whatever to say on the matter."

P.H.S



FRENCH MISCONNECTION

Europe cannot outbid America for influence in the Middle East

Forty years after the Anglo-French humiliation over Suez established the United States as the determining Western power in the Middle East, President Jacques Chirac is pushing for a greater French — and by extension, European — role in the region. As he elbowed his way, at times literally, past the complexities of Arab-Israeli politics this month, M Chirac tried to give the impression that France's activism arises from its concern that the "peace process" is dying at the hands of Israel's Prime Minister.

France's insistent shuttle diplomacy in the Israel-Lebanon crisis last April demonstrates that this is far from being the case. The Labour Government of Shimon Peres was still in office at the time — and no happier with what Israel and America saw as counter-productive French meddling than Benjamin Netanyahu has been. M Chirac's real objective is to reinforce France's historical ties with the Arab world, beginning with Lebanon and Syria, which he believes were neglected by Francois Mitterrand.

That is a legitimate national objective, and not only because of the reliance of France's ailing defence industry on Middle Eastern arms markets. With its immigrant population from the Maghreb, Paris has every reason to treat the southern rim of the Mediterranean as its near neighbour. France is vulnerable to Middle-Eastern turmoil — as Algeria's Islamist extremists emphasized with their bombing campaign in Paris.

But it was pointedly provocative of M Chirac to heap praise in Damascus on President Assad, of all people, for his "vision and lofty sense of Syria's responsibilities" while criticising American "mismanagement" of Middle Eastern politics in the same breath. Diplomacy has never been subject to the physician's ethical requirement to "do no harm" and it is part of the Gaullist legacy that all French politicians believe that American clumsiness requires the counter-weight of European sophistication.

M Chirac's performance on this tour was hardly an advertisement for Old World

subtlety. The Arabs loved it, as he intended. But resistance in Israel and Washington to French demands for an EU seat at the Arab-Israel negotiating table has been reinforced. The US State Department says flatly that America is the only third party at the Table and Eilat talks between Israel and the Palestinians, that "it is going to stay that way" and that the last thing the parties need is "a mini-UN around the table".

France's colleagues in the EU have not been happy either. Dick Spring's trip to the Middle East was a heavy hint that it is the Irish presidency, not France, that ought to be speaking for the Union. But at the informal Dublin summit, the EU settled for smothering French ambitions with love. They agreed to appoint a special EU envoy to the Middle East — a decision that so irritated Warren Christopher that he took the extraordinary step of writing to EU foreign ministers requesting them, at this "delicate point", to leave Arab-Israel negotiations well alone.

Today in Luxembourg, EU foreign ministers are expected to draw up the envoy's mandate. It is likely to be modest; Mr Spring has made clear in advance that the EU does not "consider it wise" to press French demands for a negotiating role in the peace process. Indeed it is not; for a start, the EU would need a special "internal" envoy of its own to broker an agreed EU position on how best to further Middle Eastern peace. It should rest content with its complementary role, not least as provider of 80 per cent of international aid to the Palestinian National Authority.

Israel fears diplomatic isolation and is sensitive to European criticisms. When he in turn visits the region this week, Malcolm Rifkind will, more tactfully than the French president, press Mr Netanyahu to make good his promise to M Chirac that Israel will soon produce its blueprint for a "definitive settlement". But for the Arabs as well as Israel, America, the ultimate guarantor of Israel's security, is the power that counts. When Europeans are tempted to think otherwise, they should remember Suez.

CRADLE TO GRAVE

War memorials and the morality debate

The spectacle of the great and good squabbling about proposed codes of moral guidance for schoolchildren is an unedifying aspect of the debate on raising standards of behaviour begun in this newspaper by Frances Lawrence. There is everything to be said for trying to define a "core" of moral values which should be taught in schools, but it seems that every code has undesirable consequences. It seems that every new move will quickly become a weapon in a political shouting-match between Opposition, the Government and teachers. It is doubtful if Mrs Shepherd would have spoken up so fast about the failure of the curriculum advisers to recognise marriage if an election had not been upon us.

Ethics and morality have lent themselves to codification since the Ten Commandments but few societies can agree on a single framework. Most modern societies allow several strands of religious belief to co-exist and all may share certain values. Civic values and spiritual beliefs overlap but are not the same. They need careful interaction over time. To overcome their reluctance to promote marriage explicitly, the curriculum designers might reflect that if the divorce rate is ever to fall in this country, children brought up by single parents will have to be part of that shift. They have to be given the guidance to choose to break the pattern of the past.

National religious and political leaders welding codes, laws and manifestoes can

only set frameworks or inspire. There can be few better test cases of real value than the war memorials at which the nation will be commemorating its dead in a fortnight.

Despite the disturbing report on page 7, neglect and damage to memorials is not widespread and there are crimes worse than scrawling obscene graffiti. But it is exactly because policemen cannot guard every war memorial and because surrounding them with fences would destroy their purpose that they make a good vehicle for the expression of a community's determination to care for its own signposts to the past. Let those who wish to protect memorials from damage stop worrying away at public authorities for money. Find a local school to adopt each memorial at risk. Take a leaf from the book of the scheme now taking off across the EU under which local schools adopt and nurture neglected historical monuments in their area. Let schoolchildren learn a little of their 20th-century history from the statues, crosses and tablets which embed two terrible conflicts in the history of a town or village.

The Heroes' Shrine at Aldershot has been vandalised. The local council responsible is considering a "park watch" scheme and contemplating repairs. Nothing would galvanise the councillors faster than to be beaten to the job by some of Aldershot's schoolchildren. The town, after all, owes the Army a great deal and there is a simple, inexpensive and uncomplicated way to repay the debt.

THE FIRST SHIPWRECK

Archaeologists from Texas shake hands with the Argonauts

The world's oldest shipwreck is a giant step for the imagination as well as for history. Marine archaeologists at the University of Texas will be recording the science from the Uluburun wreck for years. Its cargo of gold from Egypt, elephant tusks and ostrich eggs from Africa, copper from the land of the Hittites, and man's first gold ingots may read like a bill of lading compiled by a poet. And it is certainly more valuable than the exemplary contemporary objects selected by a committee for a modern time capsule. But the voice from the sea off Turkey is throwing light as well as wonder on the dark argument about the roots of Western civilisation.

According to the best archaeology at present this was not a trading ship of early merchant adventurers sailing for speculative gain, but a shipload of goods on special order for one of the rulers from the first golden age of Greece. Schliemann may have been literally mistaken about the name of the king in exclaiming that he had gazed upon the face of Agamemnon in the Mycenaean death-mask. But his vision of the grandeur and organisation of a highly controlled society in Greek cities in the Bronze Age has steadily been proved right ever since. The first shipwreck adds brilliant detail to his picture.

Firewood found on the ship can be dated by dendrochronology to 1327 BC. Carbon-dating suggests that it sank in 1316, give or take two years. So, as with the eruption on Thera (Santorini), modern science is unravelling the shipwreck with the precision of the dark ages at the beginning of European history.

Only a few generations after the prehistoric ship sank, legend says that the Greeks were besieging Troy. And the Homeric poets were not born to sing their legend for many centuries. The Uluburun wreck, however, with its luxury imports vividly supports Homer's accounts of just such a hierarchical, highly organised civilisation.

There has often been more to myth than just fairy stories. Myth dramatises psychological, religious and prehistoric truths. For example, it says that Jason sailed with the Argonauts to fetch the Golden Fleece from Colchis, the modern Georgia. Unromantic materialists explain his golden fleece as a mythification of sheepskins spread across river mouths at the eastern end of the known world, to catch the gold dust swept down from the mountains of the Caucasus.

So at the Uluburun wreck modern science meets ancient myths and discovers their background in history. It confirms the basic attraction of gold and luxury as lures for humans. That has not weakened over 30 centuries. It shows the founders of Western civilisation in an organised society long before the poets sang and historians wrote about them. The wish to discover, to go where no man has gone before, to trade, to live in society is what distinguishes man from the other animals. That instinct is still strong, though in our well-sailed world voyages of discovery have to be in the laboratory as well as by sea. But the old shipwreck shows that the questing and organising instincts are as old as man.

Concerted action on fishing crisis

From the European Commissioner for Fisheries

Sir, I am grateful to The Times for keeping alive a serious debate on the future of European fisheries (leading article, October 17): the crisis facing the fishing industry is indeed a serious issue.

I can hardly think of a more brilliant and concise diagnosis of the predicament of this sector than your own: "Far too much fish is caught by far too many fishermen with far too few controls." Where our views diverge, however, is on the treatment: my firm belief is that rather than dealing with this crisis from a narrow, nationalistic point of view, concerted action by the countries of Europe is essential.

You suggest, instead, like many in the UK, that much could be put right by doing away with so-called "quota-hoppers". I deeply wish that it was that simple.

Quota-hoppers exist because British fishermen legitimately sold their boats and licences to foreigners (who have not, consequently, increased the size of the UK fleet).

The British Government is raising the issue at the inter-governmental conference. That is a legitimate path, albeit a long-winding and uncertain one: to pursue a ban on quota-hoppers might seem simple, but implementation may well prove unrealistic, if not outright illegal under Single Market rules.

This is a genuine emergency. The current European fleet is too big and will remain too big even if fishing conditions improve. Reductions of fishing activities through permanent measures are necessary, as they are the only sustainable way for European fishermen to restore long-term economic viability and international competitiveness.

The realistic way forward for the survival of the industry is a generous decommissioning scheme, to help bring about the reductions in activity required — with the British Government playing a full part.

Decommissioning provides an opportunity for the least profitable segment of the fishing fleet to avoid bankruptcy, allowing owners of vessels to recover their capital, which in some cases is likely to be reinvested in local activities. Improved conditions would thus be created for the remaining vessels.

I am glad to notice that the decommissioning scheme is finally under way in the UK, after years of inertia.

Yours faithfully,
EMMA BONINO,
European Commissioner for Fisheries
The Fisheries Commission,
Rue de la Loi 200,
B-1049, Brussels.
October 23.

EU and the Taliban

From Mr Stewart Wallis

Sir, On Monday, October 28, the European Union Foreign Affairs Council meets in Brussels, just weeks after the Taliban took control of Kabul. With their arrival came the imposition of decrees that seriously threaten the most basic rights of the local population, particularly women.

Oxfam urges foreign ministers attending the Brussels meeting to put the issue of Afghanistan firmly on the agenda and respond to the calls from Emma Bonino, the EU Humanitarian Aid Commissioner, for international condemnation of the Taliban's treatment of women. Through a joint statement the EU must urge the new Taliban authorities in Kabul to respect the UN Declaration on Human Rights, with particular reference to women.

To reinforce this concern, respect for internationally agreed human rights standards must be demanded as a condition upon which future EU aid will be allocated.

Yours sincerely,
STEWART WALLIS
(Director, International Division),
Oxfam UK and Ireland,
274 Banbury Road, Oxford.
October 23.

Britain and Germany

From Dr N. M. Goldsmith

Sir, Nicholas Henderson (letter, October 24) is quite right to say that the means adopted to achieve their ends by Hitler and Kohl are different. Nevertheless it hardly needs pointing out that those ends are the same, namely "a closely integrated Europe".

Nor is the comparison Alan Clark makes between Major and Chamberlain (article, October 15) anything less than inspired. In both men you see the same instinct to sit on the fence and make concessions to their opponents. You do not have to be "beastly to the Germans" to fear the consequences of Kohl's policies regarding integration. As I heard one of his fellow countrymen say recently, the case for maintaining the sovereignty of all the nations in the European Community is very strong. To do otherwise is fraught with danger, not least the danger of war. No one who believes that needs to play the chauvinist card.

Yours sincerely,
N. GOLDSMITH,
1 Cumberland Gardens,
Tunbridge Wells, Kent.
October 24.

Letters for publication may be faxed to 0171-782 5046.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

1 Pennington Street, London E1 9XN Telephone 0171-782 5000

Problems of teaching at The Ridings

From the General Secretary of NASUWT

Sir, Your leading article of October 23, "Failing teachers", reads oddly against the report on The Ridings School in Halifax elsewhere in the newspaper.

Your reporters rightly identified several key factors that contributed significantly to the school's problems. These included the inadequately resourced merger of two schools and the rival gang culture brought to the new school by many youngsters; the selection policy of neighbouring schools which, whether right or wrong, had the inevitable effect of compelling the under-subsidised Ridings School to accommodate far more than its fair share of difficult pupils.

The appeals system sent several violent and disruptive pupils back into the school, against the considered judgment of the entire teaching staff and the governing body. It is precisely that kind of development that leads to a breakdown in school discipline because it allows, as you say, "a few ringleaders to recruit others into a rebellious clique".

Consequently, your argument that the high percentage of pupils with behavioural difficulties "suggests that the authority which usually constrains the behaviour of gang followers rather than leaders has evaporated". In other words, the teachers are as much to blame as the adolescents' is bewildering and self-contradictory.

You say that "the last thing that schools such as The Ridings need is a teacher strike", but it was only the threat of a strike by NASUWT that shook the governing body and the local education authority into contemplating the "outside help and a fresh start" you rightly say the school desperately needs.

Having been to the school on two occasions and spoken in depth to NASUWT members I know for a fact that there are many good teachers who have struggled long and hard over many years to maintain good discipline. They have given unstintingly of their time over and above that which reasonably could be asked of them.

Obviously, nobody is perfect. In such difficult circumstances teachers, like anyone else, are bound to make mistakes. They will rightly feel insulted by your patronising criticism of them.

Yours faithfully,
NIGEL DE GRUCHY,
General Secretary, NASUWT,
5 King Street, Covent Garden, WC2.
October 23.

From the Reverend W. J. S. Wright

Sir, Your editorial today lays the problems of The Ridings School at the door of "failing teachers". Such an easy

solution: change the staff, bring in "dynamic, good" teachers and hey presto! all is solved.

You admit that the problem of teaching in sink schools is particularly difficult. I suggest that it is considerably more difficult than you realise. You consider that it "would be very odd for such a very high proportion of pupils to be suffering from what are generously [sic] called behavioural problems". I do not find it odd at all. But then I am not sitting in a comfortable office in London "generously" remote from the issues.

My address might suggest that I, too, am remote from the issues, yet not so. Between 1990 and 1994 I worked as a supply teacher in four of the feeder primary schools for The Ridings — in one for three months, taking the place of a 49-year-old having to take early sickness retirement because of heart trouble. I know why! That class had far more than 10 per cent problem pupils at seven years old. They should be due to enter The Ridings next year.

I wonder how many of the Ofsted inspectors will have actually worked in such a school? I taught in a secondary modern school for over five years in the Seventies at the time that the school leaving age was raised. We had one whole year of pupils who resented being kept at school another year. They determined neither they nor anyone else was going to work in that year.

Should we expect, or in your case, demand, experience of that nature of any fellow human being? Teachers do not want to teach in such schools simply "to get through the day" — they teach because they want to teach. We need to find ways of helping them more, rather than criticising them again.

Yours sincerely,
W. J. S. WRIGHT,
Ugdale Farm, Campbelltown, Argyll.
October 23.

From Mr W. J. Woodward

Sir, Your leading article today is rightly critical of the teaching at The Ridings. I find it strange, however, that under a subheading that includes the word "responsibility" no mention is made of the school's governing body.

Surely, it is they who are responsible for the shortcomings of the teachers whom they employ; responsible for the falling standards; responsible for the recruitment of a headmistress who has now resigned, having been unable to achieve that which she wished to; and responsible for the abysmal academic attainment of pupils. Should not they resign?

Yours etc,
W. J. WOODWARD,
Kaadan, High Easter Road,
Leaden Roding, Dunmow, Essex.
October 23.

Labour and the poor

From Mr Paul Richards

Sir, Frank Allaun is of course correct in his assertion that "it is morally right that Labour should help those in greatest need" (letter, October 22). Tony Blair has said that the litmus test of success for his government will be whether it improves the condition of the poorest of our countrymen. Shadow Health Secretary Chris Smith told a conference last week that if after five years of a Labour government the material conditions of the poor had not improved, Labour should "pack its bags and go home". Indeed, new Labour's proposals for tackling homelessness, long-term unemployment and low pay match these laudable intentions.

Frank Allaun is wrong to perceive Labour policy as putting the aspirations of the "upper-middle class" ahead of those who are in poverty or unemployment. Labour must appeal across the country to people from all backgrounds and incomes. It is not just Salford that must vote Labour, but Gloucester, Milton Keynes and Basildon too, for Labour to stand a chance of forming a government. Labour must win votes from people who have never voted anything other than Tory all their lives; people who have had enough of the Conservatives and who for the first time do not mistrust or fear Labour.

The country's interests will not be served by a Labour Party which retrenches into its urban heartlands, speaking the rhetoric of class war. Labour has a mission to make Britain one nation again, to banish poverty and insecurity, but we can only succeed when we win the trust of the majority, rich and poor alike.

I remain, Sir, etc.

PAUL RICHARDS
(Labour prospective parliamentary candidate for Billericay),
109 Hammersmith Bridge Road,
Hammersmith, W6.
October 22.

In common with dissenters and Roman Catholics, laboured at Oxford and Cambridge until relieved by legislation, notably the Universities Tests Act of 1871.

He entered St John's College, Cambridge, in 1831 and was Second Wrangler in the mathematical tripos in 1837. But, although he had been allowed to matriculate, he was unable, as a Jew, to take his degree, nor could he become a fellow of his college. He finally received his BA and MA in 1872.

I have the honour to be, Sir, Your obedient servant,
H. M. STEWART,
Maresfield, Beech Way,
Gerrards Cross, Buckinghamshire.
October 18.

'National' stadium?

From Mr Peter Jones

Sir, Your report today that Wembley is the most likely site for the new national sports stadium mentions Britain, the British Olympic Association and the British Athletic Federation.

Is it likely that the Welsh rugby team will play there? Or that it will host the Scottish FA Cup Final?

Yours faithfully,
PETER JONES,
20 The Warren, Charridge,
Chesham, Buckinghamshire.
October 22.

Sport letters, page 36

Bishop's talent for the lofty put-down

From the Reverend Malcolm A. Johnson, Master, The Royal Foundation of Saint Katharine

Sir, If Philip Hensher is collecting calculated insults (feature, October 25) he should take a look at the Established Church. Henry Montgomery Campbell, Bishop of London from 1956-61, was a master of the art.

At his enthronement in St Paul's, as the great west doors swung open revealing the Dean and Chapter, he remarked: "The See yields up its dead." Later he wrote: "Tell my clergy when I've gone to weep no tears — I'll be no leader then than they have been for years."

Asked what he thought of Mervyn Stockwood's appointment to the bishopric of Southwark, Campbell commented, "I'm taking steps to have the Thames widened"; and later, when Stockwood arrived at a bishops' meeting not in black frock coat and gaiters but in purple cassock and cloak, he greeted him: "Hello, Mervyn, incognito!"

In the drawing room of The Athenaeum the Bishop was approached by someone inviting him as a well known wit to speak at a gathering. Declining, he pointed to two nearby members, "Ask them, they are half wits".

My prize, however, goes to his remark after staying the night at a vicarage: "I've heard of the milk of human kindness but I've never met the cow before."

Yours sincerely,
MALCOLM JOHNSON,
Master, The Royal Foundation of Saint Katharine,
2 Butcher Row, E14.
October 25.

Unsubsidised Bond

From Mr Alan J. Read

Sir, I am delighted when Richard Morrison graces the ICA with his attention (Week in the Arts, "Postmodern chic of the week", October 19) and might have known that our conference, "Bond, James Bond", would solicit comment.

I would have had no qualms about spending Arts Council subsidy on an event which takes seriously a sequence of 17 films seen by more than two billion people over 30 years, but I'm not the conference at the ICA on Saturday, October 26, is a net contributor to the ICA's budget.

Perhaps Times readers could suggest how best to invest the proceeds to support further "cutting edge" work in Richard Morrison's dystopia, "the wacky world of subsidised arts".

Yours sincerely,
ALAN J. READ (Director of Talks),
Institute of Contemporary Arts,
The Mall, SW1.
October 24.

Speeding up justice

From Mr John Pelican

Sir, How noble of the Vice-Chancellor to assuage the boredom of retired senior solicitors by offering them the chance to become judges (Queen's Speech, report, October 24).

Why not achieve the desired goal of speedier justice by speeding up the training and professional development of those law practitioners who are potential judges and facilitating entry to the law of the many good people, young, middle-aged and old, who have trained for it but cannot find openings?

Yours faithfully,
JOHN PELICAN,
27c Maude Road, Camberwell, SE5.
October 25.

Sperm donation

From Captain P. R. D. Kimm, RN (ret)

Sir, It was good to read in Professor Michael Hull's letter (October 24; see also letter, October 26) that: "The fundamental ethical concern in all fertility treatment must be for the welfare of the offspring."

Why does not this priority apply in the instance of abortion?

Yours faithfully,
PETER KIMM,
69 New Brighton Road,
Emsworth, Hampshire.
October 24.

Millennium wail

From Mr Michael Rutt

Sir, I understand that the proposed millennium wheel on the South Bank is to be dismantled after five years (report, October 23; letter, October 25). The Eiffel Tower was originally intended to be a temporary structure.

I am, Sir, yours faithfully,
MICHAEL RUTT,
184 St Neots Road,
Sandy, Bedfordshire.
October 25.

Royal finances

From Mr D. C. Taylor

Sir, I wonder how Alan Hamilton (report, "Queen to take control of royal travel budget", October 17) found out about the "continuing public disquiet about the cost of the monarchy". Was it from reading The Times?

Yours faithfully,
D. C. TAYLOR,
37 Lillian Road, Barnes, SW13.
October 20.

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OBITUARIES

MARY TUCK



Mary Tuck, CBE, criminologist, psychologist and civil servant, died from heart failure on October 20 aged 68. She was born on May 5, 1928.

Mary Tuck was always passionate about decency and about the need for open-mindedness and scepticism — particularly where statistics were involved. She also had humour, tact and kindness, formidable intellect and verbal fluency — all of which made her an irresistible figure in both public and private life. As Head of Research at the Home Office, and in retirement, on the Woolf Inquiry, on the Parole Board, and as a pundit on radio and television, her contribution was invariably humane and stimulating. She died, characteristically, while preparing to chair a session of the Lord Chancellor's Committee for Legal Education and Conduct.

She was a fascinating combination of serious-minded professionalism and apparent frivolity. She loved clothes, gossip and fun. Intensely literary, she confessed to a puritanical guilt about her huge appetite for romantic fiction, while reading everything else besides, from Anthony Trollope to Thomas Aquinas. She had a particular fondness for T. S. Eliot.

A cradle Roman Catholic, she was born Mary McDermott, to a family of teachers at St Helens, Lancashire. Her father, who died when she was two, was a Galway man and a supporter of the 1916 Rebel-

lion. At her grammar school, run by the Notre Dame nuns, her mother taught mathematics and her aunt was the headmistress. The Jesuits at St Mary Lowe House gave an intellectual edge to her faith. She always believed that the highest levels of education and employment should be open to women — and, God willing, that there should be a united Ireland.

As a scholar of St Anne's College, Oxford, Mary McDermott lived in a house of mainly Catholic girls during the rationed years of 1946-49 (the atmosphere of which she felt was captured perfectly by Muriel Spark's *The Girls of Slender Means*). She attended lectures by Lord David Cecil (whom she found exotic) and C. S. Lewis (inspiring) and had a wonderful tutor in Dorothy Bednarowska.

From Oxford she won a Fulbright scholarship to Pittsburgh University, which seemed to her to be a bigger St Helens with better food. After a year teaching "Freshman Composition" she returned to look for a job in London. She was placed high in the Foreign Office examination but was betrayed by the "Country House Test". There followed a spell with GCHQ, working on codes and cyphers at Curzon Street and Ruislip, and an interlude at Audrey Wither's *Vogue*, for which she edited *The Beauty Book*. Then she found her first métier, as a copywriter with J. Walter Thompson.

It was then that she met Robin Tuck, whom she married in 1955. They settled first in London W8 and then in W11, and produced four children. One of her hit advertisements

ing slogans of the period was "When a mother cares it shows" (for Persil). As the children grew up, Mary Tuck decided to retrain and find herself a more demanding career. So she read Social Psychology at LSE under Professor Hilde Himmelweit, became a supporter of the ideas of Martin Fishbein, the American psychologist, and emerged from the sit-ins and riots of 1968 with a first-class degree.

In 1972, after research in various commercial fields, she turned again to the Civil Service, her first love. She did well in the Late Entry examination for Principals, joined the broadcasting department of the Home Office and then found her niche in the research and planning unit. Her forte there was to turn research towards policy, and to

though she found the constant meetings and committees something of a strain and resigned after two years. She also became a member of the Parole Board, and after seven years service had just been asked to stay on. She was an intuitive interviewer of prisoners, and took a keen and personal interest in the often depressing and sometimes terrible stories they told her.

Three years ago Mary Tuck was invited to join the Lord Chancellor's Committee for Legal Education and Conduct. The Committee's main brief is to arbitrate between the Bar and the Law Society, notably over the knotty question of rights of advocacy in the higher courts. She was convinced that reform should be judged by public interest.

She also served on the Economic and Social Research Council and James Ferman's censorship committee for video, and was involved with local community affairs, particularly with relations between ethnic groups in her much loved North Kensington.

Mary Tuck was appointed CBE in 1989, and there were those in the House of Lords and elsewhere who hoped that she might make further contributions to public life as a life peer. Besides numerous scientific papers she published a psychological textbook, *How Do We Choose?* (1976), some incisive articles on beauty reviews for *The Tablet*. Death prevented her planned philosophical work on the criminal justice system.

She is survived by her husband, two daughters and two sons.

BILL HOOPER

Bill Hooper, wartime RAF cartoonist, died on October 14 aged 80. He was born on August 24, 1916.



"Low flying? Me, Sir? Oh, no, Sir!" Another gaffe from Hooper's Pilot Officer Prune

Prune had originally been dreamed up by the author and playwright Anthony Armstrong Willis (always known by his first two Christian names or simply as AA). But it was Hooper who put flesh on him and imparted to him his amiably ineffective persona. As time went by Hooper and Armstrong created a range of other characters to keep Prune company and communicate further life-saving tips to aspiring pilots.

Conceived in the first instance as a fighter pilot, Prune was later posted around other commands, notably Bomber Command where he acquired a navigator, bomb aimer and airgunner, each of them as disastrously incompetent as Prune himself. The Free French Air Force also took to Prune and he developed a Gallic alter ego, Aspirant Praline. Idiomatic though Prune was, his deficiencies did not stop him from wooing a girlfriend, the pretty, blonde WAAF Winsum, modelled on Hooper's real-life wife, Noëlle, then serving as a WAAF at RAF Hornchurch, Essex.

William John Henry Hooper was born in London and went to a boarding school in Kent where his penchant for doodling in the margins of his schoolbooks frequently had him in trouble with the authorities. Though this pur-

suit clearly indicated a graphic bent, his parents wanted him to do something scientific. So he was sent to work for a time as an (unpaid) assistant in the Windsor laboratory of the celebrated criminal pathologist Francis Camps. Later he read metallurgy for just two terms at Imperial College, London.

Next, by virtue of the fact that he was an excellent shot, he found employment as the armed bodyguard of a jeweller in Ireland. The country appealed to him and when this job ended he went on the road, eking out a precarious living, painting the pets of country house owners — dogs, cats and horses — in exchange for

a night's bed and board. When war broke out in 1939 Hooper volunteered as an air gunner but he was subsequently sent as ground staff to No 54 Squadron Fighter Command. While there his skill with brush and pencil was noticed when he sketched cartoons for his fellow servicemen. The squadron CO,

Squadron Leader R. F. Boyd, asked him to illustrate a compilation of hints and tips for pilots in his squadron and the resulting book, *Forget Me Not for Fighters*, came to the attention of Air Ministry officials.

Hooper was put in touch with Anthony Armstrong who had just been appointed as editor of the new training manual, *The Eni*. Armstrong was already toying with the notion of a Prune-like character, as an aid to training pilots, and when Hooper sketched out his idea of the figure on a table napkin over lunch it was the start of a fruitful collaboration between the pair. This was to continue after the war was over, with a succession of books featuring Prune and the other characters the pair had created.

After being demobilised Hooper spent some time as a political cartoonist for the now defunct *Sunday Chronicle*. With BBC Television developing in the immediate postwar years he presented his own series for children, *Willy the Pup*, and later founded a studio which supplied animations for television programmes. He went on to produce a strip cartoon for the (also now defunct) London evening newspaper *The Star*. There was also a coalingman version of Prune, known as Navy Lump, created for the National Coal Board, in an attempt to reduce accidents in the pits.

Financial planning, even of the most rudimentary sort, was completely alien to Hooper, and his life was punctuated by sudden lurches from prosperity to penury and back. A formidable smoker and heavy drinker, besides having a diet that was the precise opposite of that recommended by medical science, he nevertheless remained fit until his late seventies. His last book, *Pilot Officer Prune's Picture Parade* appeared in 1991.

His wife Noëlle died in 1979. He is survived by his son, John, southern Europe correspondent of *The Guardian*.

SEYMOUR CRAY

Seymour Cray, computer designer, died after a car crash in Colorado Springs on October 5 aged 71. He was born in Chippewa Falls, Wisconsin, on September 28, 1925.

he was more fascinated by radios and electric motors than he was by his companions, and by the age of ten he had put together an automatic telegraph machine.

On leaving school in 1943 he was enlisted in the Army and, arriving in Europe after D-Day, fought in the Battle of the Bulge before being sent on for a tour of duty in the Philippines where he was involved in supporting a Philippine guerrilla army. But on his return to America he immediately won a place to study electrical engineering at Minnesota University, and he followed this up with a postgraduate degree in applied mathematics.

It was not until after he had completed his university studies that he began the research in which he was to make his

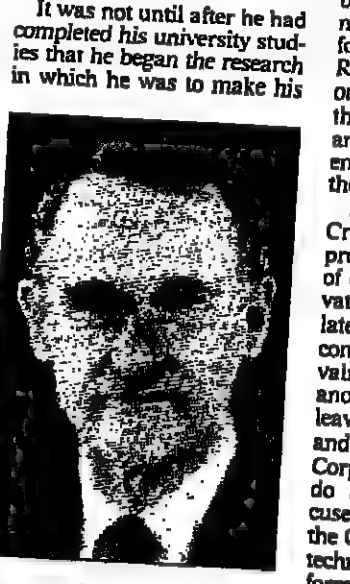
A LONE genius, Seymour Cray was a brilliant but eccentric electronic engineer who developed a series of supercomputing machines renowned for their simplicity and speed. During the 1960s and 1970s they took the lead in the scientific computing market and were increasingly viewed in the United States as a measure of national technological prowess and commercial competitiveness.

Cray's computers were crucial in the researches of military weapons designers and intelligence agencies. Machines such as the Cray 1, the Control Data 6600 or 7600 could be used to simulate nuclear explosions and crack enemy codes. Later, however, his computers were used for more peaceable purposes such as weather prediction and seismic analysis.

Believing that the best computers were the ones in which a single designer offered a unified vision, Cray was familiar with each transistor and wire in every one of his machines. Among the many innovations he pioneered, his most significant was his method of solving the complex problem of "vector processing" — the linking together of series of calculations in specialised hardware — which greatly speeded up solutions. The density of his designs dramatically reduced the time that it took for electrical signals to travel between circuits.

However, by the 1990s, many of the ideas that he had pioneered, had been exploited by other computer companies. The arrival of cheap and powerful microprocessor chips undercut his expensive "big iron" systems and this, coupled with a decline in defence research budgets, brought about the decline in his company.

Seymour R. Cray was the son of a municipal engineer. He took after his father, he was later to say, and was "thing-orientated" rather than "people orientated". At school



name. A former lecturer recommended that he should apply for a job with Engineering Research Associates, a company at the forefront of developing digital computers and involved, principally, in the advancement of cryptographic equipment for the US Navy.

In 1957 — after two takeovers of the company — several of its leading figures broke away to found the Control Data Company (CDC). It was there that Cray was to lead the design of the world's first transistor based computer, the CDC 1604, which competed in the market against models designed by the giant IBM.

Cray proved invaluable to CDC. The company built him his own laboratory on a woodland site near his childhood

home. There he could work in an undisturbed environment, free of the company bureaucracy which maddened him and oblivious to the cloud of rumours — which rose up around him: this "hermit of Chippewa Falls" was suspected by locals of everything from building tunnels to being an undercover agent. Cray and his team designed the CDC 6600, which had a speed of three million instructions per second, dramatically faster than the IBM market leader at the time. Five years later the CDC 7600 confirmed CDC's lead in the scientific computing market.

In 1972, however, irritated by a lack of co-operation over a new project, Cray left CDC to found his own company, Cray Research. The Cray 1 brought out in 1975, was acclaimed as the world's fastest computer and on the strength of its enormous success, Cray took the company public in 1976.

During the 1970s and 1980s Cray was instrumental in producing a constant stream of design advances and innovative technologies that were later adopted by the rest of the computer industry. But a rivalry between Cray and another designer led Cray to leave Cray Research in 1989 and to set up Cray Computer Corporation based in Colorado Springs. There Cray focused on the development of the Cray 2 and Cray 3. Severe technical problems with the former meant it came to the market late, while the innovations of the latter involved the company in soaring costs.

The Cray 4, his next project, was never completed and the company plummeted towards bankruptcy last year. The supercomputer industry was in terminal decline.

Outside computer design, Cray's other great passion was sailing boats. For several years he built a new boat each winter. But even as he completed it he would already be mulling over improvements and at the end of the summer the old boat would be ritually burnt on the beach to leave his mind clear for the design of a new one.

Seymour Cray was twice married. His first marriage was dissolved in 1975. He is survived by his wife Geri, and by two daughters and a son.

ALAN BUTTERWORTH

Alan Butterworth, Headmaster of New College School, Oxford, died after a stroke on October 13 aged 69. He was born on May 3, 1927.

joyed with his wife, Joy, was an integral part of their success. She was bursar and secretary and, as such, oversaw the finances of school, which supplies the boys for the choir of New College. But it was he, as headmaster, who was charged with carrying the money to the bank in a capacious Gladstone bag.

Excellence was the watchword of Butterworth's time at the school. He was particularly keen that classics should retain their part in the education of the young. During his tenure a total of 107 academic and 80 music scholarships were won to public schools, and a close link with Winchester College was maintained.

A stern disciplinarian in his early days as headmaster, Butterworth mellowed with time. Although the boarding house, for choristers, was run with precision and order, there was an essential humanity, too. Butterworth worked with five organists of New College but the greater part of his time was spent in partnership with Sir David Lumsden and Dr Edward Higginbottom.

As the reputation of the choir increased, and the choristers began to undertake more foreign tours, recordings and concerts, Butterworth always made sure the boys kept things in perspective with a timely delivery of one of his well chosen comments.

Alan Butterworth is survived by his wife Joy and two daughters.

Butterworth inherited a school of 100 pupils housed in an Edwardian building, which had been designed for only 50, and a large temporary hut. Butterworth made the most of the small city-centre site, developing it in such a way that, by the time of his retirement, the school provided accommodation and up-to-date facilities for 140 pupils.

Alan Forbes Butterworth was educated at Manchester Grammar School from where he went on, in 1945, to Brasenose College, Oxford, to read Modern History. On graduating in 1948, he served for a while in the RAF before beginning his teaching career at Bromsgrove Preparatory School. In 1953 he got a job as a housemaster at New College School, a post which he filled for two years before succeeding to the headmastership.

From the first, the close working relationship he en-



Church news

Appointments
The Rev John Reese, Vicar, St Paul, Tisbury w St Andrew, Hampton Bishop: to be also Rural Dean of Hereford City.
The Rev Alan Smith, Rector, Rushden w Newton Bromswood: to be Vicar, Wollaston w Strixton (Peterborough).
The Rev Thomas Smith, Team Rector, Toines Team Ministry: to be Priest-in-charge, St James, Haslingden, and St John, Stonefield (Blackburn).
Canon Hall Speers, Rector, South Lafford group: to be also Rural Dean of Lafford (Lincoln).
The Rev David Stephenson, Curate, Sunderland Pennywell St Thomas within The Annunciation Group Ministry: to be Vicar, St John the Baptist, Stockton-on-Tees (Durham).

The Rev Anthony Street, formerly with the South American Missionary Society, Chile, to be Priest-in-charge, St John Warley, Halifax (Wakefield).
The Rev Sue Strutt, Assistant Curate, Leominster Team Ministry: to be Priest-in-charge, Holy Trinity, Bosbury, Christ Church, Wellington Heath, St Lawrence, Stretton Grandison, St Bartholomew, Ashperton, and St James, Canon Frome (Hereford).
The Rev Alan Toop, Priest-in-charge, St John the Baptist, Stokesay, St Michael and All Angels, Sibdon Carwood, St Thomas, Hallford, and Priest-in-charge, St Margaret, Acton Scott: to be also Rural Dean of Conderver (Hereford).
The Rev Simon Talbot, Vicar, Great and Little Ouseburn w Marton cum Grafton: to be

Priest-in-charge, Markington w Bishop Thornton and South Stanley, and Rural Dean of Ripon (Ripon).
The Rev Philip Wells, Chaplain to the Bishop of Birmingham: to be Vicar, Polesworth (Birmingham).
The Rev Barry Will, Assistant Curate, St Edmund King and Martyr, Mansfield Woodhouse: to be Assistant Curate, Hucknall Team Ministry, w special responsibility at St Mary Magdalene (Southwell).
The Rev Clive Williams, Vicar, Highbury: to be also Rural Dean of Bridgnorth (Hereford).
The Rev Philip Williams, Rector, St Peter, Peterchurch, St Bartholomew, Vowchurch, St Mary Magdalene, Turnstone, and St Faith, Dorstone: to be Priest-in-charge, St Bartholomew,

Holmer, w St Mary Magdalene, Huntington (Hereford).

Resignations and retirements
The Rev Michael Taylor, Priest-in-charge, St Andrew w St Bartholomew, Bristol (Bristol): to resign December 31.
The Rev Harold Wilson, Priest-in-charge, Crowfield w Stonham Aspal and Mickfield (St Edmundsbury and Ipswich): to retire January 9.
The Right Rev Malcolm Menin, Suffragan Bishop of Knaresborough, diocese of Ripon, to retire June 30, 1997.
The Rev Andrew Burnet, Vicar, Bicker and Donington (Lincoln): to retire January 31.
The Rev Ernest Green, Team Rector, Hemphall Team Ministry (Norwich): to retire December 3.

BBC SEX EDUCATION SERIES WELCOMED

By Brian MacArthur
Education Correspondent
"At first I thought babies came from storks in the sky and there was a station where the storks took off. Now the film strip has been shown, I know the baby comes from her mother's womb and it takes a man and a woman to make a baby."

That was the reaction of a girl, aged eight, after she had seen *Where Do Babies Come From?*, one of the new sex education programmes for primary schools which are to be broadcast next year by the BBC.

The programmes, designed specifically for eight and nine-year-olds, will go out in the Radio 4 school series *Nature* in January and in the *Merry Go Round* programme on television in June. Using radiovision, the radio series is accompanied by a beautifully illustrated filmstrip painted by Sheila Bewley.

Understandably anxious about the reaction to the programmes from parents and education authorities, the BBC yesterday showed two of them at Broadcasting House in London. The showings confirmed the thoughtfulness, imagination and care that have gone into the production of the programmes. Teachers,

ON THIS DAY

October 28, 1969

With the prospective launching of sex education programmes for primary schools it looked as though tales of storks and gooseberry bushes might have had their day.

baby is, curled up safe and warm. If you had X-ray eyes, this is what you could see inside that lady's tummy. A young baby, just about ready to be born. Inside all women there is a place for babies to grow. It's called a womb. The womb is about half-way down from the navel, and it's right inside the woman's body, right in the middle."

The approach of the three television programmes is equally matter of fact, but more realistic, using chickens, cats, dogs, and kittens and of a human baby as they happen.

The programmes were prepared at the request of the School Broadcasting Council, which has a membership of teachers and administrators in schools, colleges and universities, and education authorities.

John Robson, secretary of the council, explained yesterday that it was at eight and nine that children started to ask questions about sex. It was a stage in their lives when there was no emotional involvement to make the programmes embarrassing.

Mary Whitehouse, secretary of the National Viewers' Association, said: "I have great evidence about this. Already there is evidence that children may well experiment because their curiosity is aroused by these lessons."

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NEWS

Heads want right to discipline

Head teachers demanded yesterday that contracts between parents and schools should spell out that teachers will use all reasonable force to discipline children.

David Hart, general secretary of the National Association of Head Teachers, said home-school contracts proposed in the Government's Education Bill had to protect teachers from growing numbers of parents who were too quick to defend their tearaways. Pages 1, 22, 23

Euro 96 players face tax penalties

Germany may have beaten England on penalties in Euro 96 but the German players are facing penalties of up to £21,000 each from the taxman. The Inland Revenue has launched an investigation to see whether the foreign stars paid enough tax on their appearance money and their win bonuses. Page 1

Kabul pounded

Tensions rose in Kabul last night after anti-Taliban aircraft bombed the Afghan capital, for the second night running. The raid was met by anti-aircraft fire, shattering the silence of the curfew-bound city. Pages 1, 14

Turkey warned

The Government has told Turkey to approve tough new laws to combat money-laundering or risk failing in their bid to join the European Union. Page 2

Labour cautious

The Labour leadership gave its strongest indication yet that it is preparing to keep Britain out of a single currency until the next century. Page 2

Peer's home robbed

Masked robbers burst into the country home of Lord and Lady McGowan and stole £50,000 in jewels and family heirlooms after assaulting the couple and handcuffing. Page 3

Harding's estate

The bulk of the estate of the late Matthew Harding, valued at over £200 million, is to be placed in a discretionary trust for the benefit of his five children. Page 7

Colleges in favour

Colleges at the top and bottom of the Oxford academic league backed its publication today despite continued official attempts to thwart it. Page 4

Pagans demand civil rites over death

Pagans complain that their civil liberties are being breached as they fight a threat to strip their most prominent trust of charitable status. The Pagan Hospice and Funeral Trust is alleged to have promoted ancient beliefs, and proposed pagan-only burial grounds, instead of simply consoling the dying and bereaved. Page 5

Respected monarch

The Queen may feel a pang of envy when she begins a five-day state visit to Thailand, since King Bhumibol, the world's longest reigning monarch, is revered by his people. Page 10

'Nuclear threat'

The might of the British nuclear industry is under threat from four Irish determined to shut down the Thorp nuclear reprocessing plant in Cumbria. Page 8

Tutsis advance

Tutsi rebels continued their rout of the Zaire Army, raising the spectre of a break-up of the country ruled by President Mobutu. The rebels are preparing to take Bukavu and Goma. Pages 12

False promise

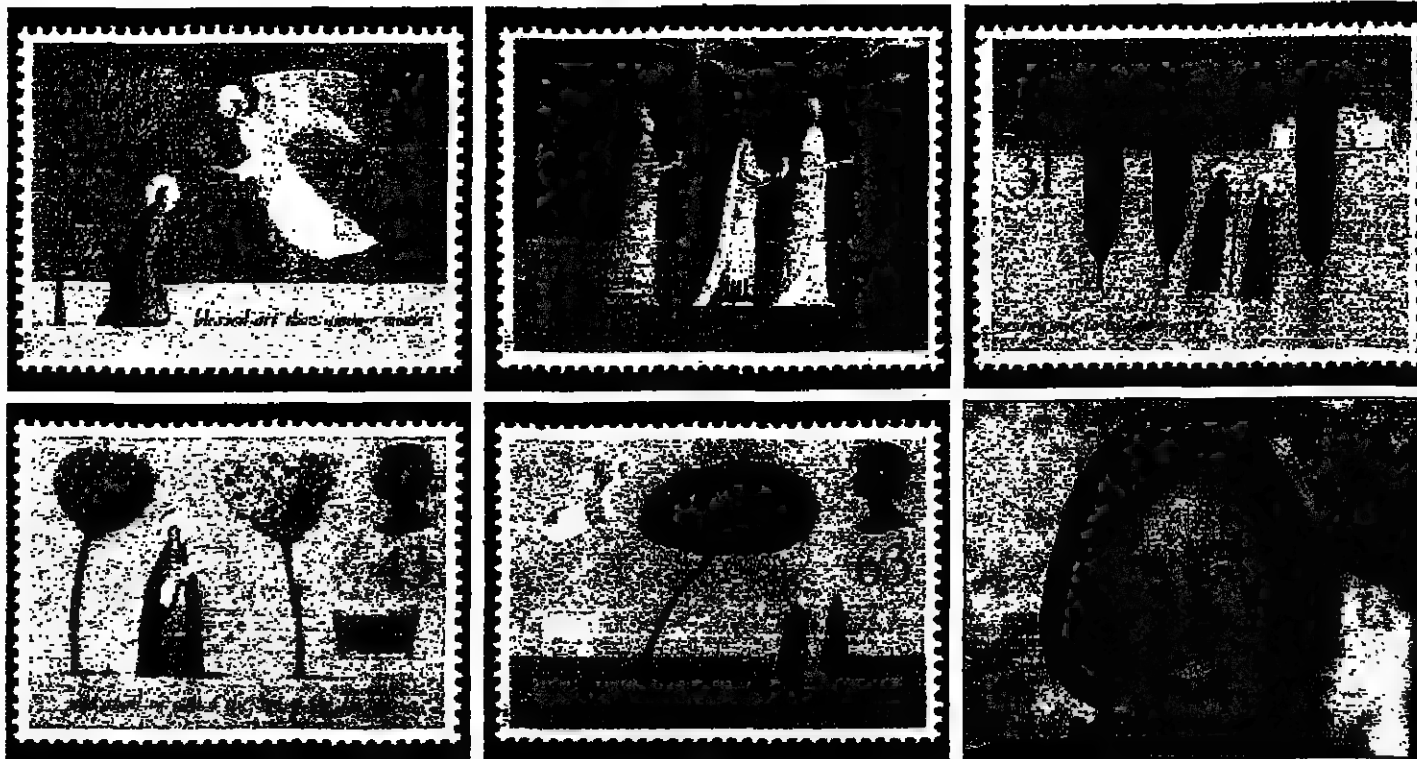
Every EU government knows that entry by 2000 for Central Europe is baloney and any politician who encourages such hopes is telling lies. Page 13

'Despotic' Pope

Hans Küng, the Roman Catholic world's leading dissident, accused the Pope of being a "despot" as the pontiff attended his first public ceremony since his appendix operation. Page 13

Focus on Congress

Republican leaders have all but accepted that Bob Dole will lose to President Clinton and are focusing instead on retaining control of Congress. Page 15



The 1996 Christmas stamps, which go on sale today, tell the biblical story in simple watercolours. They are the work of Laura Stoddart, 23, a Royal College of Art graduate. She is the youngest professional designer to be commissioned by Royal Mail

BUSINESS

M&S expands: Marks & Spencer is to move into the £1.2 billion market for over-the-counter pharmaceuticals, rivaling Boots and Lloyds the Chemist. Page 52

Pizza row: PizzaExpress is coming under fire because of its new share incentive plan which rewards its only non-executive director among others. Page 48

CSI scheme: The Confederation of British Industry is on a collision course with leading institutional shareholders over new proposals on non-voting shares. Page 52

Leasehold reform: The Government's plans to allow leaseholders to buy their freeholds are coming under attack from all sides because of the wording of the legislation. Page 50

Starry cast: Chichester's production of Alan Bennett's *Talking Heads* arrives in the West End, boasting fine performances from Maggie Smith and Margaret Tyacke on the same stage. Page 20

Ballet debut: Miyako Yoshida, the Japanese-born ballerina, seizes the opportunity to star at Covent Garden, in the revival of MacMillan's *Romeo and Juliet*. Page 20

Best bets: There are more than 200 feature films on offer at this year's London Film Festival. Geoff Brown picks the highs and the lows for all tastes. Page 21

Pop duo: The Chemical Brothers prove why they are top dogs of the flourishing dance music scene with their gig at the Brixton Academy. Page 21

Law of language: Philip Howard finds the new version of *Howards* is still an indispensable aid to lovers of the English language. Page 16

Rank injustice: The idea that sexual harassment in the Armed Forces has been outlawed is far from the truth, as many women have discovered. Bill Frost reports. Page 17

Dangerous debris: Using lasers to pick off space junk sounds like something out of *Star Wars*. But the brightest brains at NASA have come up with the idea in a desperate attempt to tackle a menace which threatens the satellites and spacecraft circling the globe. Page 18

Football: Robbie Rowler pressed his claims to be included in the England squad for the World Cup qualifying tie in Georgia next month by scoring both goals in Liverpool's 2-1 victory over Derby County in the FA Carling Premiership yesterday. Page 27

Rugby: Harlequins lost their unbeaten record in 1996-97 when they were beaten 23-10 in the Heineken Cup by Brive in front of a passionate French crowd. Page 25

Golf: Mark McNulty completed his third victory of the season by winning the Volvo Masters. He won by seven strokes from José Cerezo, Wayne Westner, Sam Torrance and Lee Westwood — the largest winning margin of the season in Europe. Page 28

Baseball: New York Yankees were finally restored to their position at the summit of the sport when they clinched their first World Series since 1978. Page 33

Sailing: Nine yachts have now made it to Rio at the end of the first leg of the BT Global Challenge. Group 4 is in the lead. Page 33

L 3, 9, 35, 20, 30. Bonus 36. Seven share the £23,526,874 rollover, each winning £3,360,982. 22 tickets win £173,995 for five numbers and the bonus; 1,276 win £1,872 for five numbers; 72,713 win £72 for four numbers; 1,377,009 win £10 for three numbers

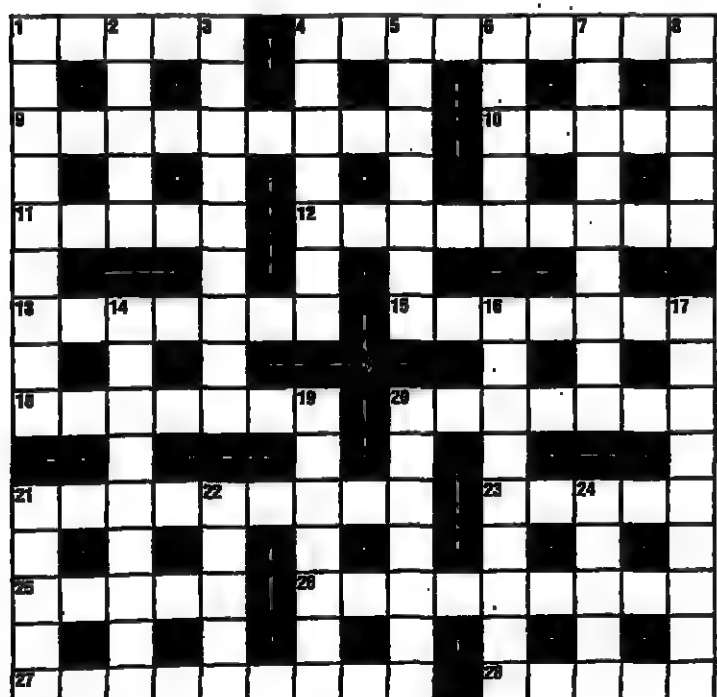
IN THE TIMES

MAN OF WOOD Britain celebrates the extraordinary sculpture of David Nash in three new shows

TRADING PLACES James Zirin on insider dealing and how US courts are giving it the green light



THE TIMES CROSSWORD NO 20,310



- ACROSS**
- Huge gap has become obvious between opposite wings of Conservatism (5).
 - Is a lottery mostly corrupt? Alternative gambling system (9).
 - South American composer bearing news about it (9).
 - Put down proposal for fare (5).
 - Doctor gets suitable backing for recurrent idea (5).
 - Composer incorporating clear material (9).
 - Mission of Eastern vessel — catching fish (7).
 - Phrase altered by head of press, maybe (7).
 - Incidental result — pleasure trip cancelled (4-3).
 - Asian engineer in Indonesian island (7).
 - Weight damages, we hear, a lot of cycles in time (9).
 - Seat of fire located in burning leaves (5).
- DOWN**
- Unattractive fellow initially seen embracing maiden (9).
 - Slang topless girl used (5).
 - What contains incredible aims, often (9).
 - Number admitting source of stream is dry (7).
 - For example, an elder's most elevated position (7).
 - Language learner at home (5).
 - A vehicle carrying floozies turned up in bases (9).
 - Flighty female with rough-sounding partner (5).
 - Brainy chap takes tea, say, starting with fish (9).
 - Smuggled girl into business area, for badness (9).
 - Piece of pottery holding drink for Eumaeus, for instance (9).
 - Along with most of company, old actor needles producer (3-4).
 - Worker receiving broadcast of quiz game (7).
 - Uniform colour that's required for a start by motorist, we hear (5).
 - Flier's all-round achievement acclaimed in US (5).
 - External appearance of hospital, say (5).

ABERLOUR

The solution of Saturday's Prize Puzzle No 20,309 will appear next Saturday. The five winners will receive a bottle of Aberlour single highland malt whisky.

THE INFORMATION

Latest Road and Weather conditions
UK Weather: All regions 0236 444 914
UK Roads - All regions 0236 401 410
Inside P23 0236 401 746
P23 and Link Roads 0236 401 747
National Motorways 0236 401 748
Continental Europe 0236 401 910
Channel crossing 0236 401 388
Motoring to Heathrow & Gatwick airports 0236 407 305

Weather by Fax
Dial 0236 followed by area number from your fax
West Coast 416 334 Scotland 416 340
North West 416 335 London 416 342
Midlands 416 336 National Scotland 416 337
N. Wales 416 338 Weather phone 416 397
Meteo Marine 416 398
National Weather 0236 411216
by Phone dial 0236 411216
by Fax (under page) 0236 410333

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Europe Country by Country 0236 401 585
European fuel costs 0236 401 586
French Motorways 0236 401 587
Support information 0236 401 588
Daytime Paris 0236 401 409
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Dial from your fax handset, you may have to dial to poll receive mode
AA Development Ltd
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Calls are charged at 6p per minute plus 1p, 50p per minute at all other times.

HOURS OF DARKNESS
Sun rises 5:47 am Sun sets 4:41 pm
Moon sets 8:38 am Moon rises 6:10 pm
Last quarter November 5
London 4:41 pm to 6:40 am
Bristol 4:50 pm to 6:59 am
Manchester 4:44 pm to 7:14 am
Perthshire 5:05 pm to 7:07 am

FLIGHT SAVERS
LONDON TO BRUSSELS from £75 return
LONDON TO PARIS from £69 return
LONDON TO ZURICH from £129 return

Phone Air UK on 0345 666777 or contact your travel agent. All major credit cards accepted. Subject to availability. Restrictions apply. Limited booking period only. See latest p.254.

AIR UK

GENERAL: England and Wales will be

cloudy at times. Strong to gale in south-west winds. Mild. Max 15C (59F).
Lake District, Isle of Man, England, Borders, Edinburgh & Dundee, SW Scotland, Glasgow, N Ireland: overcast and wet, becoming clear and sunny by evening. Wind variable, becoming northerly fresh or strong. Cold. Max 10C (50F).
Aberdeen, Central Highlands, Moray Firth, NE Scotland, Argyll, NW Scotland, Orkney, Shetland, Brigh, Shetland and sunnier by evening. Wind strong or strong northerly. Cold. Max 9C (48F).
Outlook: rain clearing from South. Showers in North and East, then becoming settled.

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Sunny

Sunny intervals
Cloudy
Drizzle
Overcast
Rain
Sunny showers
Sleet and sunny showers
Lightning
Hail
Snow
Temperature (Celsius)
Wind speed (mph)
Wind direction
Sea conditions

Changes to chart below from noon: low L will continue to slip away northwards; low L will move northeast and deepen; high C will build northwards

Pressure: 1015, 1010, 1005, 1000, 995, 990, 985, 980, 975, 970, 965, 960, 955, 950, 945, 940, 935, 930, 925, 920, 915, 910, 905, 900, 895, 890, 885, 880, 875, 870, 865, 860, 855, 850, 845, 840, 835, 830, 825, 820, 815, 810, 805, 800, 795, 790, 785, 780, 775, 770, 765, 760, 755, 750, 745, 740, 735, 730, 725, 720, 715, 710, 705, 700, 695, 690, 685, 680, 675, 670, 665, 660, 655, 650, 645, 640, 635, 630, 625, 620, 615, 610, 605, 600, 595, 590, 585, 580, 575, 570, 565, 560, 555, 550, 545, 540, 535, 530, 525, 520, 515, 510, 505, 500, 495, 490, 485, 480, 475, 470, 465, 460, 455, 450, 445, 440, 435, 430, 425, 420, 415, 410, 405, 400, 395, 390, 385, 380, 375, 370, 365, 360, 355, 350, 345, 340, 335, 330, 325, 320, 315, 310, 305, 300, 295, 290, 285, 280, 275, 270, 265, 260, 255, 250, 245, 240, 235, 230, 225, 220, 215, 210, 205, 200, 195, 190, 185, 180, 175, 170, 165, 160, 155, 150, 145, 140, 135, 130, 125, 120, 115, 110, 105, 100, 95, 90, 85, 80, 75, 70, 65, 60, 55, 50, 45, 40, 35, 30, 25, 20, 15, 10, 5, 0, -5, -10, -15, -20, -25, -30, -35, -40, -45, -50, -55, -60, -65, -70, -75, -80, -85, -90, -95, -100, -105, -110, -115, -120, -125, -130, -135, -140, -145, -150, -155, -160, -165, -170, -175, -180, -185, -190, -195, -200, -205, -210, -215, -220, -225, -230, -235, -240, -245, -250, -255, -260, -265, -270, -275, -280, -285, -290, -295, -300, -305, -310, -315, -320, -325, -330, -335, -340, -345, -350, -355, -360, -365, -370, -375, -380, -385, -390, -395, -400, -405, -410, -415, -420, -425, -430, -435, -440, -445, -450, -455, -460, -465, -470, -475, -480, -485, -490, -495, -500, -505, -510, -515, -520, -525, -530, -535, -540, -545, -550, -555, -560, -565, -570, -575, -580, -585, -590, -595, -600, -605, -610, -615, -620, -625, -630, -635, -640, -645, -650, -655, -660, -665, -670, -675, -680, -685, -690, -695, -700, -705, -710, -715, -720, -725, -730, -735, -740, -745, -750, -755, -760, -765, -770, -775, -780, -785, -790, -795, -800, -805, -810, -815, -820, -825, -830, -835, -840, -845, -850, -855, -860, -865, -870, -875, -880, -885, -890, -895, -900, -905, -910, -915, -920, -925, -930, -935, -940, -945, -950, -955, -960, -965, -970, -975, -980, -985, -990, -995, -1000, -1005, -1010, -1015, -1020, -1025, -1030, -1035, -1040, -1045, -1050, -1055, -1060, -1065, -1070, -1075, -1080, -1085, -1090, -1095, -1100, -1105, -1110, -1115, -1120, -1125, -1130, -1135, -1140, -1145, -1150, -1155, -1160, -1165, -1170, -1175, -1180, -1185, -1190, -1195, -1200, -1205, -1210, -1215, -1220, -1225, -1230, -1235, -1240, -1245, -1250, -1255, -1260, -1265, -1270, -1275, -1280, -1285, -1290, -1295, -1300, -1305, -1310, -1315, -1320, -1325, -1330, -1335, -1340, -1345, -1350, -1355, -1360, -1365, -1370, -1375, -1380, -1385, -1390, -1395, -1400, -1405, -1410, -1415, -1420, -1425, -1430, -1435, -1440, -1445, -1450, -1455, -1460, -1465, -1470, -1475, -1480, -1485, -1490, -1495, -1500, -1505, -1510, -1515, -1520, -1525, -1530, -1535, -1540, -1545, -1550, -1555, -1560, -1565, -1570, -1575, -1580, -1585, -1590, -1595, -1600, -1605, -1610, -1615, -1620, -1625, -1630, -1635, -1640, -1645, -1650, -1655, -1660, -1665, -1670, -1675, -1680, -1685, -1690, -1695, -1700, -1705, -1710, -1715, -1720, -1725, -1730, -1735, -17

TV LISTINGS

Streets of Hong Kong
The streets of Hong Kong are
filled with life and energy.
Review an hour of Page 9

OPINION

French misconception
The French are often
misunderstood. Review
an hour of Page 10

Cradle to grave

The first shipwreck
The first shipwreck was
a disaster. Review an hour
of Page 11

COLUMNS

PEES-MOGG
The Pees-Mogg is a
popular column. Review
an hour of Page 12

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TODAY IN THE TIMES GREAT SEASON OF SPORT

BY GEORGE!
NEVER GO BACK

Mixed feelings for
Graham on his return
to Highbury
PAGE 31

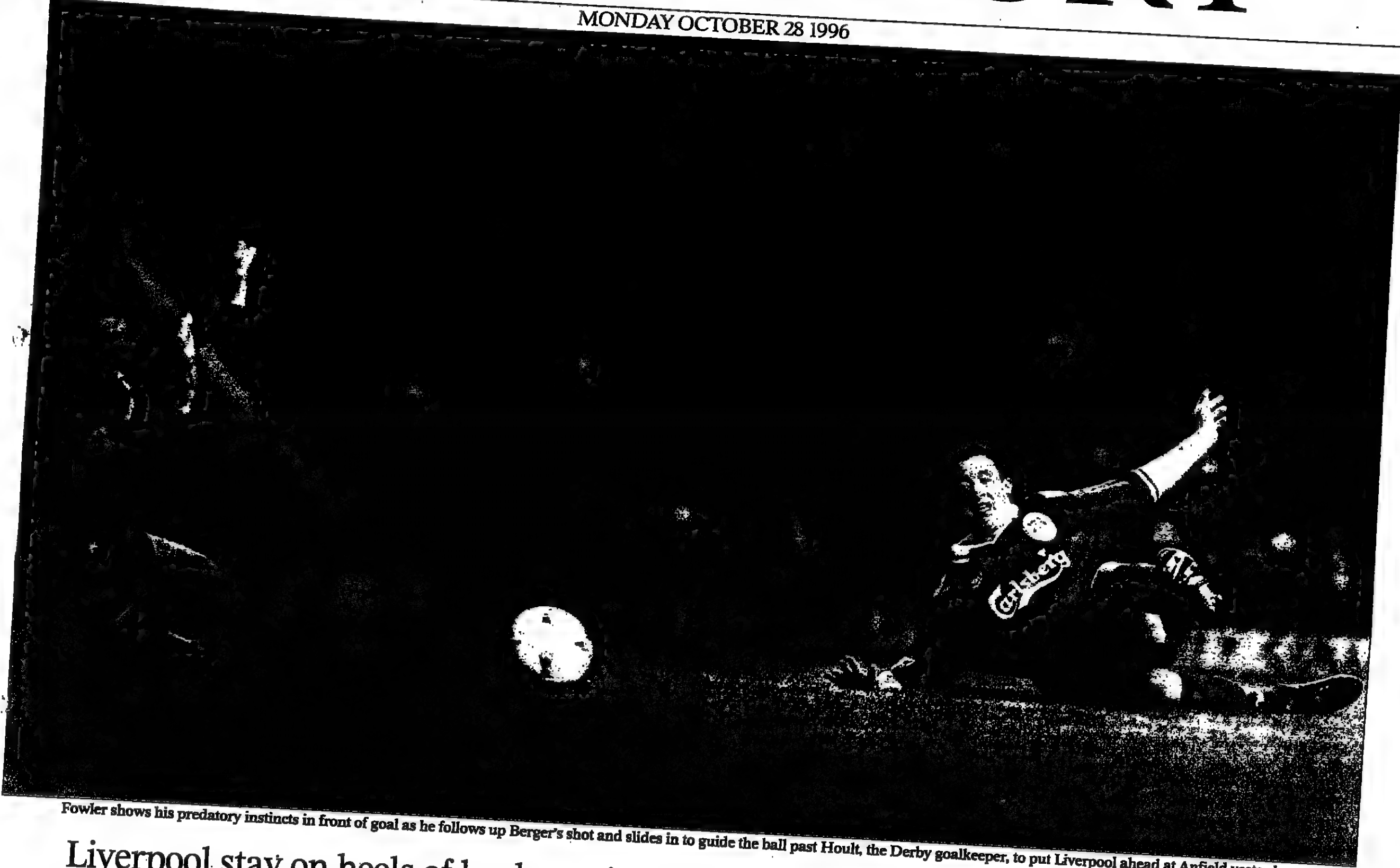
New York
strike success
in baseball's
World Series
PAGE 33

DRIFTERS BACK ON DRY LAND

A respite from
the elements for
Lucy Duncan and
James Capstick
PAGE 36

TIMES SPORT

MONDAY OCTOBER 28 1996



Fowler shows his predatory instincts in front of goal as he follows up Berger's shot and slides in to guide the ball past Hoult, the Derby goalkeeper, to put Liverpool ahead at Anfield yesterday

Liverpool stay on heels of leaders with victory over Derby

Fowler's brace bags the points

Liverpool 2
Derby County 1

By ROB HUGHES
FOOTBALL CORRESPONDENT

IF TIMING is what makes a winner in life and on the pitch, Robbie Fowler demonstrated again at Anfield yesterday just how precious is his innate gift. He scored a posh brace of goals in three minutes just after half-time — one stolen from a rebound, one headed from a power that surprised even him — and put Liverpool onto the shoulders of Arsenal and Newcastle United at the top of the FA Carling Premiership.

Liverpool are just a point behind those two leaders, but they have a game in hand, and

Jim Smith, the Derby County manager, admitted yesterday: "We've played Manchester United, Newcastle and now Liverpool, and to me Liverpool are the best we have come up against. When they are in possession it is so bloody difficult to get the ball off them, and you can safely say whoever finishes higher than them will win the championship."

Smith was then told that, by his own admission, Fowler, his team's executioner, needs three more matches to regain full fitness after a back injury and an ankle strain afflicted him this season.

"Really? You don't need to be fit if you are scoring goals like those," Smith said. "The second was a super header. It showed that you just can't leave this fellow alone in the box."

had driven the ball in with fine precision from the right. It brushed the sparse hairline of McGrath, and moving in behind him, brushing past Rowett, was the thief of goals. Fowler met the ball and powered it with his forehead inside the far post, prompting his team-mate McManaman, a lapsed Evertonian, to comment: "That was just like Bob Latchford."

The game was virtually over although Liverpool, having gone into cruise control, took their eye off the ball alarming towards the end. Asanovic, the Croatian playmaker for Derby, is too good a footballer to toy with in this fashion.

He caught Thomas dwelling on the ball and was swift to take advantage, curling Liverpool by passing and

moving twice into the penalty area, and then squaring the ball across the six yard box for Ward. The former Norwich City striker was thwarted at close range by James, but was Fowler-like in his reaction, scoring from the rebound.

Before that, Smith had confessed that his team was too negative, that they proved comfortable on the ball in the first half but were not getting forward. "Go at them," he exhorted his players in the dressing-room. "Be more positive with the ball."

It proved just what Liverpool were waiting for. Many an opponent goes to Anfield to stifle the play; Derby had done it with spirit and with some composure of their own, especially the Croats, Stimac and Asanovic. Their talents illumi-

nated a grey, rainy and wind-swept day. This game had the quality of a continental contest, with Derby, at times, almost as controlled and watchful as Liverpool. The natives grew restless, even at Anfield, the home of the moving ball. They craved something more direct and exciting.

Within it all were two camoes. First, when Asanovic, tall and so much in command of the ball, stood face to face with Barnes. The two No 10s, the playmakers, tried to out-foul one another until, finally, Asanovic wheeled away from the Jamaican, and swept a 40-yard pass out to Laursen on the right.

And the second fascination? Watching Berger, still a rookie to British fare, learning the habits ingrained at English kindergartens. Against his instincts he was turning and chasing back to hustle people on the ball, defending from the front as if his name was Ian Rush.

Yet, for all Derby's harrying, Liverpool should have gone in at half-time two goals to the good. Midway through that half, Fowler had dummied the ball, Berger read his mind and skipped towards the box. He was felled by Stimac. Bjornebye took the free kick with his powerful left foot, and Hoult, almost 'telescopic' in reach, used his right hand to deflect the ball.

And McManaman should have scored on the stroke of half-time. He is so light, so quick over the ground, and so fearless. Rowett had tried to force him off the ball but McManaman persevered and

passed the ball on to Fowler. His shot was clawed down by Hoult, whereupon McManaman, having run with breathtaking athleticism, was suddenly goal-side of all defenders. His shot, however, struck Hoult on the body, hit first the near post and then the far post... and rolled clear.

MacManaman was booked for petulant dissent a few moments later, a clear sign of the frustration that was welling, and another sign that Fowler is the one with the cool head when it comes to timing and finishing accuracy.

If Glenn Hoddle, the England coach, was watching and if he was listening when Fowler said that he felt lethargic and that "I will get there in the end", he can only have been heartened. The journey

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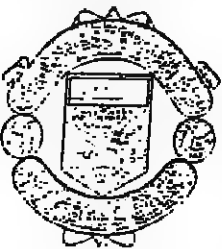
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TROUBLED CHAMPIONS

'One blip may seem unfortunate; two seem like rank carelessness. It is evidence that United are far from a settled unit of continental power and consistency'

Rob Hughes on problems for Manchester United, Page 29



Fowler scores his second with a powerful header

McCririck comes under fire in war of words

Suddenly, without warning, the unmistakable features of John McCrirk filled our screens. What was he doing there? This was Sky Sports' coverage of the Breeders' Cup, not Channel 4's. Never mind that — more important, what on earth had McCrirk done to deserve the sort of abuse that he was getting from the American commentary team at Woodbine?

The worst sort of result for old mutton chops," declared Tom Durkin, a man whose up and at 'em commentary style is about as far away from Peter O'Sullivan as it is possible to get. "Yep," exclaimed Durkin's unflinching colleague, "that's one absolutely pathetic Englishman who has just lost to the Americans. I predict he will be deported tomorrow," McCrirk wiped

away a tear. Actually, it was Mark Of Esteem who had just lost to a horse trained by one absolutely brilliant Englishman, Michael Dickinson. But you cannot tell Americans that sort of thing. Well, not on Breeders' Cup night. The card was four races old and we had a war on our hands.

Jeff Stelling, who anchored the satellite channel's coverage from London, tried to ignore it. But it was all too much for David Hood, the man from William Hill. Never mind that NBC was probably paying Big Mac millions to play patsy for the American audience, Hood wanted revenge. Race five, the Juvenile, gave him his opportunity.

What McCrirk was doing (unseen by us) for the Americans, a gentleman called Andy Beyer, of *The Washington Post*, was doing the opposite



MATTHEW BOND
TV ACTION REPLAY

for Sky — provocatively heaping scorn on the European effort. But the Juvenile gave him time off from his interminable endeavours — there was no European horse in the field. So he heaped derision on one of his own. Boston Harbor — absolutely no chance, horribly over-rated. Yup, if you didn't see it, you've guessed it.

"Who's the bum now," sneered Hood after Boston Harbor had held on forever, "maybe our colleague from *The Washington Post* can go and buy a shirt and tie." It was

all getting nasty. It was already confusing, but then Breeders' Cup night always is. The race pictures and the excellent commentary were provided by NBC, a network accustomed to taking advertisement breaks even more regularly than Sky. These the satellite channel filled with aerial shots of Woodbine, or with live links to "Aussie" Jim McGrath, or with extensive amounts of chat with Stelling's studio guests. Hood and the jockey, John Reid, "So, where has the European challenge

gone wrong this year?" asks Stelling each year. And each year they tell him. Dirt, kick-back, bends. American horses running faster ... the usual disaster.

At least the satellite channel received some reward for expanding its coverage again this year, extending the programme to four hours and increasing the number of races covered live from five last year to six. Only the juvenile fillies now fight it out on video tape.

An overcame Dickinson, carried away by "the happiest day of my life", wanted to thank his mother, who he knew would be watching. "I bought her a satellite dish so she can get Sky." Back in London, Stelling was also overcome — presumably with gratitude. "There you are, the benefits of buying a dish for

your mum." I need hardly add that Sky is part owned by News International, owner of *The Times*, but I know someone will.

But apart from plugs, there were two fine sporting moments to savour. One was the almost inevitable defeat of Cigar, for which NBC's pictures were really all that was needed. The second, however, was Walter Swinburn's wonderful win in the Turf, a comeback that required gentler handling than Swinburn got either from NBC's mounted interviewer, Greg McCarron, or from the tireless but tactless McGrath. Talking us through the race was a good idea for question one, but there must have been many dark moments for you" was not an ideal follow-up for a man who had been in tears since he passed the post.

SPORTS BRIEF

Sampras bows to resurgent Becker

BORIS BECKER underlined the success of his recovery from a serious wrist injury by defeating Pete Sampras, the world tennis No 1, in the final of the Stuttgart Open yesterday. Becker delighted a partisan home crowd by coming from behind to end Sampras's 21-match unbeaten run and win 3-6, 6-3, 3-6, 6-4. Sampras, who was seeking his fourth consecutive tournament victory, said: "He was just too good today — a great comeback. Becker is the best indoor player I've ever played."

Becker admitted that he had surprised himself in a match that lasted almost three hours. "My muscles started to hurt in the fifth set, but I gritted my teeth and hung on," he said. "Being this good this soon after the injury is the best Christmas gift I could have."

Tim Henman, the British No 1, will meet Becker at the Paris Open if he beats Carlos Moya, of Spain, today.

Visitors in charge

ICE HOCKEY: Nottingham Panthers and Basingstoke Bison have taken their first steps towards the final of the Benson and Hedges Cup, enjoying away wins in the opening legs of their semi-final ties. Nottingham beat Sheffield Steelers 3-2, Basingstoke overcame Ayr Scottish Eagles 2-0 and, in both cases, netminders, so often overlooked, stole the glory.

At the Sheffield Arena, Trevor Robbins restricted the Steelers to goals from Ken Freistlay and Tim Cranston, each equalising earlier efforts by Garth Premack and Jeff Hoad. Paul Adey scored the winner, Richard Gallace, of Basingstoke, was even more effective, keeping Ayr at bay while Blake Knox scored twice. The return legs will be on Thursday.

Flying start for Locher

SKIING: Steve Locher, of Switzerland, won the opening giant slalom of the World Cup season in Sölden yesterday. Locher clocked fastest times in both runs on the Rettenbach piste for a winning aggregate of 2min 03.20sec, to edge out Michael Von Grünigen, his compatriot, the defending giant slalom champion. Von Grünigen, who was also second after the first descent, clocked 2min 03.51sec in good conditions on the 'Austrian glacier' at an altitude of above 3,000 metres. Third place went to Kjetil Andre Aamodt, of Norway, the 1994 overall World Cup champion.

Europe's breakthrough

TRIATHLON: Luc van Lierde, of Belgium, a rookie, became the first European to win the Hawaii Ironman triathlon's toughest endurance race. Not since 1980, when Dave Scott, of the United States, won the first of his six ironman world titles, has a rookie crossed the finish line first after the 2.4-mile swim, 112-mile cycle and 26.2-mile run. Van Lierde broke the course record when finishing in 8hr 04min 08sec. Thomas Hellriegel, of Germany, also broke the course record, set by Mark Allen, of the United States, to finish runner-up for the second consecutive year.

Corser clinches crown

MOTORCYCLING: Carl Fogarty, the deposed world superbike champion, finished fourth and sixth yesterday in the two races that comprised the final round of the championship in Phillip Island, Australia. Fogarty, riding a Castrol-Honda, finished the season in fourth place overall. Troy Corser, of Australia, was confirmed as champion when Aaron Slight, of New Zealand, his main rival, crashed out of the first contest yesterday.

England on top

BOWLS: England completed a 10-3 victory over Jersey in the women's indoor match at the Grainville Stadium yesterday, despite losing Mary Price, the English outdoors champion, who suffered a knee injury. Robert Weale, who was tipped to qualify for the world indoor singles championship next January, suffered a surprise defeat by Andrew Bushell, the Welsh junior champion, in the Welsh play-offs at Llandrindod Wells.

Setback for Scotland

HOCKEY: New Zealand confirmed their standing as favourites to win the preliminary round of the women's World Cup in Port of Spain, Trinidad, by beating Scotland 5-1, never looking back after scoring twice in the first six minutes. Japan will be New Zealand's opponents in the final. They came from two down to beat India 3-2. Akemi Kato scoring the winning goal after 16 seconds of extra time. South Africa clinched the fifth qualifying place.

Birchfield win day

ATHLETICS: Birchfield Harriers' women's team captured the Nike national road relay championship yesterday in Sutton Park, Birmingham. Their victory in the 4x3 mile race came after the men had taken their third behind Bingley in the 6x3.7 mile event on Saturday. Sally Ellis stretched Birchfield's lead on the final leg and completed a combined time of 59min 31sec, 16 seconds ahead of Leeds City, with Westbury Harriers, a further 47 seconds adrift, in third.

Dapper McNulty brushes aside feeble challengers

FROM JOHN HOPKINS, GOLF CORRESPONDENT, IN VALDEARRAMA

MARK McNULTY celebrated his 43rd birthday in a restaurant on the edge of the Mediterranean on Friday night. The wine flowed and the conversation was animated between McNulty, David Frost, the South African, and Frank Nobilo, of New Zealand. The real celebrations, though, came last night after McNulty had walked away with the Volvo Masters, his third victory of the season.

McNulty started the day five under par and leading by four strokes from Wayne Riley, the Portuguese Open champion, and five others including Nobilo. On a day when the sun came out at lunchtime and burned off the early morning cloud, he looked composed and far from tired, perhaps because it was only his 13th tournament in Europe this season. He went round in 68 for a 72-hole total of 276, eight under par, and won by seven strokes from José Caceres, Wayne Westner, Sam Torrance and Lee Westwood. It was the largest winning margin of the season in Europe.

McNulty is neat and dapper and his swing is tidy and efficient. He always looks as though he has just stepped out of a clothes shop. His cap has become a trademark, like Greg Norman's straw hats, since the day at York 17 years ago when he felt cold and someone suggested he should try wearing a Hogan hat. Often, McNulty has a match-

DETAILS

Great Britain and Ireland unless stated
LEADERBOARD FINAL SCORES: 276: M McNulty (2m) 72, 69, 67, 68; 280: W Westner (SA) 70, 74, 72, 67; S Torrance (SA) 73, 74, 68, 65; J Caceres (Sp) 71, 70, 71, 71; L Westwood (En) 71, 70, 71, 69; A Oldham (14) 68, 72, 72, 68; D Carter (70) 75, 72, 68, 65; S Ames (Ire) 67, 71, 70, 70; D Ross (GB) 73, 76, 70, 68; P Mitchell (74) 71, 70, 70; R Green (Aus) 72, 74, 70, 70; P Nolasco (NZ) 71, 71, 70, 74; C Simonsen (Sd) 71, 69, 76, 71; P Broadhurst (73) 73, 70, 71; G Orr (72) 70, 70, 75, 68; P Curry (68) 69, 61, 70; S Lawler (GB) 73, 69, 74, 72; G Turner (62) 72, 70, 71, 73; W Riley (Aus) 73, 70, 69, 77; 280: R Chapman (71) 74, 73, 70; J Lumsden (70) 77, 73, 70; D Borge (Sd) 74, 71, 73, 72; T Blom (Den) 71, 74, 73, 72; R Russell (72) 72, 73, 69; A Sherone (74) 72, 75, 70; D Clarke (72) 71, 75, 72; J Woosnam (75) 69, 72, 74; P Lawrie (69) 74, 73, 75.

trast, would go around the side and look for half-opened windows, or search out the half-closed door at the back. "I always felt I could sneak a win here," McNulty said. "On Tuesday in practice I said I thought this was my best chance. I was playing well and putting well. This course is an extremely good exam paper but I was in a good frame of mind and I felt that if I could bring my A game I would get a good result."

McNulty's swing is firm and he gives a slight grunt as he hits the ball. The way he played the tenth hole yesterday was typical of the man. He hit a drive that ended in precisely the correct position from which to attack the flag. A well-struck wedge ended 12 feet past the hole and then a smoothly struck downhill putt disappeared into the hole for the second of his four birdies. No fuss, just another birdie. And not many bogeys either. He had only one in his last two rounds.

With this success he has made fairly sure of a place in next year's Masters by finishing fifth in the order of merit. Thomas Bjorn's tenth place, one better than Padraig Harrington, should have secured the Rookie of the Year award for him while Peter Mitchell, Stephen Ames, Raymond Russell and Paul McGinley, who all finished in the top 15, guaranteed themselves places in next year's US Open.

The last Volvo Masters at this lovely venue should have ended in a fanfare of trumpets with the big names in European golf battling one another to the end. Instead, they played poorly.

Three Ryder Cup players, Costantino Rocca, Per-Ulrik Johansson and David Gifford, were ten, 11 and 12 over par respectively. Colin Montgomerie, who has played nine successive events, Severiano Ballesteros, who has a head cold and Ian Woosnam, struggling with a back injury which will see him visit a specialist today, were 39 over par on aggregate.

What will remain in the mind, instead, is the 40-yard stroke by the injured Robert Allenby, of Australia, in the damp gloom of Thursday morning, which was sufficient for him to earn enough money to remain there in the order of merit, and a fierce outburst by Montgomerie against the controversial 17th hole yesterday afternoon.

Montgomerie called it the worst hole the professionals played all year. "This course consists of 17 good holes and one that is completely out of character. The hole makes the course a lottery. The bumps in the fairway are wrong, the rough across the fairway is wrong, the green is wrong. We all know that Ballesteros might be the best who ever lived but he is no course designer."



McNulty salutes the gallery after sinking his final putt in the Volvo Masters

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Faldo breaking with IMG after 20 years

NICK FALDO had plenty of time to consider his long-term future when play in the final round of the US Tour championship was washed out by violent storms that swept the Southern Hills course in Tulsa, Oklahoma, yesterday (a Special Correspondent writes).

Faldo is about to sever his 20-year relationship with the International Management Group (IMG), that has guided his career since he turned professional in 1976. IMG has also lost other valuable clients in Greg Norman and Nick Price.

Norman left IMG. Mark McCormack's organisation, in December 1994, while Price joined Masters International, the London-based company, last year.

Faldo will retain the management services of John Simpson, the IMG vice-president. "John is to set up a new company and initially I will be his only client," he said.

Faldo, who struggled with his game in Tulsa, was 26 shots behind Tom Lehman, the Open champion, who held a nine strokes advantage over the elite 29-strong

field. Officials were waiting for a weather forecast before deciding whether to take the event into a fifth day.

Europe's women golfers still have to go west to make their fortunes and three notable names earned their US Tour cards at the final LPGA qualifying tournament in Daytona Beach, Florida, last week: Charlotta Sorenstam, the younger sister of Annika, the US Open champion, Dale Reid, the veteran Scot, and Joanne Morley, of England, who made her Solheim Cup debut last month.

BASKETBALL

Donewald gets Riders back on course

BY NICHOLAS HARLING

AT 26, Bob Donewald Jr is the youngest coach ever in the Budweiser League. With six victories from their first seven games after the 96-97 defeat of Thames Valley Tigers in the Granby Halls on Saturday, Leicester Riders have made easily their best start in years. So much for experience.

Coaching has come naturally to Donewald, whose father, the head coach at Western Michigan, had encouraged him from an early age. "Dad used to sit me on the bench," Donewald recalled. "I've been coaching since I was 12 or 13. When I was young I used to sit up at night watching basketball tapes with my father. When he told me it was time to go to bed, I'd sneak down and watch some more. I got whipped a few times, but it was worth it."

The Tigers could be excused for wishing Donewald had been an obedient child. Seemingly in control with a healthy first-half lead of 31-21, they then capitulated, conceding 29 of the next 31 points, to be out of contention by half-time

when they trailed 50-33. A 13-day break had done Leicester few favours. "We started off a bit flat," Donewald said. "But once we got into that second quarter, we turned up the tempo and Nate Reinking sparked us."

Rainking, a 6ft 11in guard, was in fact making his debut and did not do badly, finishing with 19 points. Under his prompting, Leicester prevented the Tigers from sinking a single field basket for eight minutes.

Gene Waldron had laid the foundations for Leicester's revival with three successive three-pointers, then Leon McGee took over, finishing with 31 points to leave the Tigers demoralised.

Manchester Giants, Worthing Bears, Chester Jets, and Crystal Palace all won their opening group games in the 7-Up Trophy, Hemel and Watford Royals, who have lost their opening nine league fixtures, led Palace 78-75, but Palace burst into belated action, to run out winners by 101-93.

SNOOKER

Williams races toward Grand Prix victory

BY PHIL YATES

DESPITE a discouraging start, Mark Williams established a 6-2 lead over Euan Henderson at the end of the first session of the Grand Prix final in Bournemouth yesterday. He was left requiring only three of the remaining nine frames to collect the £60,000 first prize.

Despite winning the opening frame, Williams, 21, failed to settle early nerves and Henderson won the second frame with a run of 47, the highest break of the afternoon. He moved 2-1 ahead by constructing a 43 clearance in the third after Williams had missed an elementary pink off its spot when 46-17 to the good.

Slowly but surely, however, Williams assumed control. In securing the next five frames he did not score with any great consistency, but his accurate long potting proved significant as he rendered a number of safety shots from Henderson ineffective.

The loss of the seventh frame was the most bitter pill for Henderson to swallow.

Leading 53-36, and with the table at his mercy, he suffered a horrendous kick on the final red. In so doing, he surrendered position and Williams eventually potted blue and pink for a 5-2 advantage.

Henderson left the arena needing a miraculous fightback to deny Williams, a former British junior champion who has gradually come to prominence over the past two seasons.

Williams produced arguably the finest single performance of his career to defeat John Parrott 6-1 in the semi-finals on Saturday to repeat his victory over the Liverpoolian in the Regal Welsh Open final nine months ago.

Henderson, whose previous best in a ranking event was a quarter-final appearance at the International Open last year, exhibited admirable poise in the latter stages of his 6-3 semi-final win over Mark Bennett. He completed breaks of 65, 68 and 70 in pulling away from 3-3.

Results, page 38

ROWING

Redgrave tempted by Australian offer

BY MIKE ROSEWELL, ROWING CORRESPONDENT

STEVE REDGRAVE, Great Britain's greatest oarsman, will decide shortly if he is to leave and coach in Australia. Redgrave is awaiting the terms of an offer this week, initially for a trial period six months, to take up one of two coaching posts in Adelaide or Sydney.

The offer will include a position for his doctor wife, Ann, herself a Commonwealth Games silver and bronze medal-winner, who has been the British team doctor since 1992. "The offer to Ann is an added incentive," Redgrave said yesterday.

Redgrave's decision will, however, be based on the long-term options. "There is no way I am going out there for six months if the long-term package is not good enough." His thoughts revolve not just around finance but around his two young daughters, Natalie and Sophie.

Redgrave's past involvement in coaching has been limited and Jürgen Grottel, the British chief coach and Redgrave's mentor for six

years, said yesterday: "Top oarsmen are not always top coaches," but admitted that he had talked to Redgrave about coaching in Britain. "I would like to have him in Britain but we cannot employ people because we have no money."

Australia, by contrast, has pumped \$45 million into rowing since 1993, "a government decision to buy medals," according to Phil Mangelstorf, a south Australian coach. It showed in the Olympics and world championships.

Redgrave admitted that "Coaching in this country has not been an option which has come into the equation." The same, presumably, applied to Steve Gurnea, coach to the Olympic medal-winning coxed pair in 1992 and coxswain this year, who leaves for New Zealand in January.

Younger Leander took the sculls event at Marlow on Saturday by storm. Chris Bullas, a former Doggett's winner, was fastest of the day and four other Leander members finished in the top ten places.

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FOOTBALL: EXPERIENCE TRIUMPHS AS ARSENAL SHOW NO MERCY TO THEIR FORMER MANAGER

Graham makes unhappy return

Arsenal 3
Leeds United 0

By Rob Hughes
Football Correspondent

NEVER go back. George Graham knew the moment that he returned to football and took the job of manager at Leeds United, the day that he would go back to the visitors' dug-out at Highbury. He could not have known that, after 50 seconds, it would be 1-0 to Arsenal, or that, after 56 minutes, age having emphatically conquered inexperience, his old team would have so trounced his new one that the giant screen would be trumpeting: "Allez les Rouges."

It really was hello and goodbye in the space of three minutes. A 38,076 crowd had arrived in anticipation, Graham sauntered down the tunnel just a couple of minutes before the whistle, turned left into a wall of sound that predominantly was an ovation for him, but also contained some shrill whistles of disapproval after the ignominious way that he took the money and was forced to leave Arsenal.

Those emotions, though, were abruptly ended by the Tannoy calling everyone to silence in respect of Matthew Harding, the late Chelsea vice-chairman, a silence itself broken by one or two lewd chants of foul-mouthed tribalism against Chelsea.

Then, those fateful 50 seconds. The first possession that Arsenal had was a throw-in on the left, the first touch of feet was Vieira's, the Senegalese-born midfielder player. He, so tall at 6ft 3in, so co-ordinated for such a long-limbed athlete, simply ran with liberty. Ford was youth betrayed, selling himself in the tackle as Vieira drifted past; then Bessley also made a half-hearted tackle before Vieira, now some 40 yards on in the inside left position, realised that there was no cover and no order in Graham's defence.

He could have scored; instead, with his right foot, he sent a flicking pass out to the right, ushering in Dixon, one of Graham's old boys, to score with an angled shot past the stranded Martyn.

Welcome home, George. Four minutes later, men plundering from boys again: Seaman punted the ball long, Radebe made a hash of attempting to head it back to his goalkeeper and Bergkamp

glided into an identical position to that of Dixon, scoring with similar precision and power.

The game was up, the remnants of what Graham built knew too much for the inheritance he has acquired.

When the final goal came, after less than an hour of embarrassingly uncompetitive fare, there was a hint of injustice to it. Ford had been lying in the Leeds penalty area, and one thought that the referee would have to obey the mandatory order to stop the game for a head injury. Instead, he allowed Arsenal to take a free kick as Ford groggily rose to his feet. Winterburn chipped the ball forward, Bergkamp was clear behind a static defence and, from his cross, Wright easily scored his twelfth goal of the season.

An agile save by Martyn from Merson, equalised by one by Seaman from Deane, the substitute, was all that was left of the "contest", the result of which took Arsenal to the top of the FA Carling Premiership, above Newcastle United. Arsene Wenger, the studious French coach who, ultimately, has taken Graham's place, and whose defence has not conceded a league goal for five games, said: "George Graham and I stayed at the same hotel on Friday night. I thanked him for leaving me this defence, and in the dressing-room I told the players that I knew this would be a special game for them, but it could not be a party, it was three points for us... they could show their respects to George Graham any way they chose afterwards."

"He tried not to let us play, because the pitch here is narrow. It is very difficult to build from the back when the opposition squeezes the spaces, but these players he brought here have won many trophies, and you don't accept getting older when you still have the will to be winners."

Not for the first time, Wenger put his finger on the crux of the matter. Arsenal's ageing players, winners before anything else, are not only proving durable but also appear to be adapting to new methods of training which emphasise the suppleness of the body and which put effectively a prohibition on too much alcohol. Wenger tells them that the time of an athlete is short, that nutrition and proper bodily preparation should be paramount.

Graham, willing to talk



Vieira, who made Arsenal's first goal, leaves Sharpe sprawling to start another attack at Highbury

about anything other than Arsenal's boardroom, has more than a short-term injury crisis to cope with. "Rod Wallace took a phone call on his mobile as we set out," Graham said wryly. "He was told he was going to be a father, he wanted to be in at the birth, so that was another player lost. I've been very, very surprised at the size for lack of it of the squad at Leeds. Arsenal had Merson, Vieira and Platt in midfield; Leeds had Couzens, Ford and Shep-

herd. That's how big the gap is." His contention that his mid-field trio, in which Shepherd, 18, made his debut, are over-aged youngsters, is not entirely rational. Couzens and Ford each have a year more experience than Vieira, while Platt is not remotely as industrious as in his prime and Merson has a considerable personal challenge maintaining his rehabilitation.

Graham, though, admitted that he must now compromise

his refusal to buy cheap stop-gaps. "We would all like to jump from the basement to the penthouse," he said, "but I might have to go somewhere in between. I'd be a fool if I thought we could go straight to the top, but I'm not going to talk about survival."

One player he would dearly love to talk to is Tomas Brozin, £4 million worth of Leeds property who is AWOL overseas. "I don't want to get involved with the legal situation," Graham said, "but it's

amazing that any player who has a gift, and who has a contract, can just stay away rather than coming back, facing whatever problem he had, and fulfil his contract. It's ridiculous, you have a gift in this game for eight to ten years, you've got to use it."

ARSENAL (3-5-2): D. Seaman - M. Keown, A. Adams, S. Bessley - L. Dixon, P. Merson, P. Vero, D. Platt, N. Winterburn (sub: S. Mowatt, Tanning - I. Wright (sub: R. Garcia, B. D. Burroughs). LEEDS UNITED (3-5-2): N. Martyn - P. Bessley, C. Palmer, L. Radebe - G. Kelly, P. Shephard, A. Couzens (sub: S. Deane, 40), M. Ford, L. Sharpe - I. Rush, I. Hare, R. Wallace. A. Wills.

Celtic looking to Stubbs for leadership

KEVIN MCCARRA



Scottish commentary

On the June morning that Alan Stubbs agreed to join Celtic from Bolton Wanderers, a gleeful supporter said: "He really looks like a centre half, doesn't he?" Stubbs, a defender, is rugged and one could believe that those features have made a few critical interceptions in their time. On Saturday, however, it also became clear that his face fits.

Stubbs led out the Celtic team before the 4-0 victory over Hibernian at Easter Road and has taken over the captaincy from Peter Grant. The position is officially held by Paul McStay, but his ankle has been damaged by 16 years of professional football and even once a partial recovery is made it is expected that he will play only intermittently.

By a process of gradual succession, the job is passing to Stubbs. Discussion of captaincy can sound quaint, redolent as it is of old comic strips in which the man with the armband delivers some stirring words that impel the side to a cup-tie win against blackguardly opponents.

Such tales never were entirely faithful to the truth of football, but the discrepancy is now greater than ever. After the Bosman ruling, in particular, loyalty is a brief matter of contractual stipulation rather than emotional allegiance. In the circumstances, it may hardly seem to matter whether Stubbs, or someone else, has the privilege of setting foot on the field just before the rest of his team.

There was a difficulty in identifying precisely how his life had changed on Saturday. Stubbs had, in fact, failed in the only obvious duty required of him when losing the toss for choice of end. The captain's role can often seem as ceremonial a position as that of a mace-bearer.

Yet it is an appointment that still, somehow, remains important. When Richard Gough confirmed, on Friday, that he will be leaving Rangers at the end of the season, the club knew that it had been notified of more than just another departure from Ibrox. As captain, he has been the embodiment of continuity.

In 1991, when Graeme Souness's decision to become Liverpool manager left Rangers in turmoil, Gough appeared at the subsequent press conferences.

There was speculation that he was being identified as a future member of the coaching staff, but the club's real intention was simply to demonstrate that sources of strength remained.

Gough, with his 16 winners' medals in domestic competition with Rangers, does lead by example on the field. For players of such single-mindedness, however, the title of captain is superfluous. Their effort and influence would prove just as great even if shaking hands with the referee was someone else's chore.

The captain's principal labours probably take place in an arena free of spectators. He is at the centre of all the issues that arise in a dressing-room. It is his mission to ferry to management all the complaints and queries that arise in even the best-paid workforce.

At Ibrox over the past ten years, though, the responsibilities have been more onerous still. With its great turnover of footballers, Rangers have to assimilate a stream of strangers.

Some bring to the club problems and the risk of disruption, but through it all Gough, in conjunction with his manager, is charged with maintaining harmony and establishing relationships.

This Rangers side, for whom Paul Gascoigne scored a hat-trick as Motherwell continues to produce performances unattainable by the upstart surrounding the lives of some of its players. In addition to Gascoigne and the Scots, there were men from six other countries in the team at the weekend and bonds must be forged between all those backgrounds and cultures.

Curiously enough, it may be that, after Bosman, a club's choice of captain is a more important decision than it has ever been.

Blackburn face harsh truth of life after Harford

Jack Walker has had his day, his moment of reward with the championship for the former mill town team of Blackburn Rovers, co-founders of the original Football League. Walker's passion for Rovers is equivalent to that of Matthew Harding's for Chelsea. For Blackburn, now is the uncomfortable time for reality: Chelsea is London, Blackburn is Ribbles Valley.

Blackburn remain bottom of the FA Carling Premiership, narrowly and unluckily failing to gain their first win of the season against a mid-table West Ham United side that blew pretty bubbles but, too often, not much else.

Yet Blackburn's four bookings in the first half revealed the level of the determination, plus the £30 million-worth of unfit players on the sidelines, to which Harry Redknapp, the West Ham manager, referred afterwards, that may

indeed lift them to safety.

The harsh truth is that the little Lancashire club, with a population of just over 100,000, is no more destined to boast a permanent front-line team than are, say, Norwich or Bolton, each with larger populations. The return of Kenny Dalglish and perhaps more of Walker's millions would be no guarantee of a return to glory. Blackburn's potential is, at best, for respectability and the occasional cup run, never mind that the loyal local support of some 17,000 is proportionally the highest of any club in the top two professional divisions.

Tony Parkes, the caretaker manager once more, sent out his team in a new 4-5-1 formation, with Fenton alone up front. For 76 minutes, his strategy seemed about to be rewarded. The tenacity of Sherwood, the disaffected McKinlay and Plicroft in

David Miller sees the Ribbles Valley's finest beaten 2-1 at West Ham United

central midfield, together with Wilcox and Doris on the flanks, left West Ham, without the midfield ball-winner - apart from Bowen, who was injured and substituted at half-time - looking no more than attractive bantamweights. Nottingham Forest must have played indifferently to have lost to them so emphatically in midweek.

Playing with three at the back in a 3-5-2 formation, West Ham were too self-assured for their own comfort and went behind after only eight minutes. A corner by Wilcox was glanced on by Sherwood and banged home, low down, by Berg. For the rest of the half, Blackburn repeatedly nobbled West Ham in the defensive third of the field with a collective spirit

that occasionally boiled into moments of bad temper. The Union Park faithful had little to cheer but the wily runs in attack by Porfiri, the Portuguese.

Now and then, Lazaridis, on West Ham's left flank, who has the character of a Grand National stayer - no great pace, but a steady long stride that carries him clear - threatened to unhinge Blackburn's worthy lead, but through the middle Dowie was working hard but to no great effect.

With an hour gone, Redknapp took a gamble, replacing Moncur in midfield with Futre, Porfiri's compatriot and another with a nose for the opposition's weak spot. Critically, he began to play the ball forward more, than side-

ways and soon Blackburn were needing sandbags to stem the tide.

From a free kick, Hughes drove ferociously for goal. Flowers making a superb save - Flowers, who, technically, should earlier have been off the field, instead of merely being booked for callously felling Dowie on the 18-yard line when the burly forward had backheaded past him with an empty net waiting.

Next, Dowie's diving header, from a long diagonal cross by Breacker, flew just over the bar and, although at the other end Wilcox squandered an open chance from 14 yards to put Blackburn two up. West Ham were by now hot on the heels.

Dowie just failed, lunging three yards out, to connect with a cross from Lazaridis and, in the next breath, Dowie, put clear on the right by Dick's long cross-field ball, centred for Porfiri to level the

score.

With five minutes remaining, Lazaridis again bamboozled Blackburn's right flank and the unhappy Berg, attempting to intercept the centre, spectacularly headed into his own net. A cruel reverse. The overbalance in attack that Redknapp had risked had paid off.

Ray Harford had said upon resignation that succeeding Dalglish was impossible and Parkes, 26 years with the club as player and coach, reflected that succeeding Harford "is what's after impossible". Now Blackburn face Liverpool at home. The path ahead is tough indeed.

WEST HAM UNITED (3-5-1-1): L. McKeown - M. Pappas, S. Burt, J. Dicks - M. Bowen (sub: T. Breacker, 40), M. Hughes, J. Moncur (sub: P. Futre, 60), J. Beshop, S. Lazaridis - J. Dowie, H. Porfiri (sub: P. Lampard, 85). BLACKBURN ROVERS (4-5-1-1): Flowers - J. Kenna, H. Berg, N. Marlet, G. Le Saer (sub: G. Croft, 84) - G. Doris (sub: S. Pappas, 78), T. Sherwood, W. McKinlay, G. Plicroft, J. Wilcox - G. Fenton. Referee: A. Wills.

Clark calls for a little help from his friends

FRANK CLARK is known to relax by strumming gently on his guitar (Richard Hobson writes). Contrary to a door image, he is the life and soul of the Nottingham Forest Christmas party with his range of Beatles cover versions. Let It Be, however, is unlikely to be among his present repertoire.

Clark, the Forest manager, realises that he has to do something to arrest the declining fortunes of a club that, he admitted last week, is in crisis. Forest are third from bottom of the FA Carling Premiership and Steve Stone and Kevin Campbell are injured.

While Joe Royle, the manager of Everton, the opposition at the City Ground tonight, can consider spending £10 million on Nick Barmby and Trevor Sinclair, Clark knows that any money that he generates through sales is likely to be absorbed by the bank. Forest's overall debt is believed to be around £15 million and the board of directors is split on the subject of takeover offers, which will occupy time at the annual meeting on Thursday.

Curiously, the defence, which proved the strength of their European campaign - they reached the quarter-finals of the Uefa Cup last season - has been a weakness this term, having conceded four goals in a game on three occasions already.

Nikola Jerkan, the Croatian sweeper, is still coming to terms with English football, and Clark said: "A number of key players are just not performing, not doing what I tell them, and when you start getting bad results, the problem snowballs."

Wisbech savour victory but curse luck of the draw

By Walter Gammie

A RUCK of people, faces aglow, beer glasses alight, gathered under the television set in the corner of the social club at Hitchin Town's Top Field at 5.10pm on Saturday.

Most were bedecked in the red and white of Wisbech Town, who had beaten Hitchin 2-1 in a splendid, heart-stopping fourth qualifying round tussle to go into the draw for the first round of the FA Cup for the second time in two years.

Last year, the "Fennies", from Cambridgeshire, who play in the Jowson Eastern Counties League, drew Kingstonian - like Hitchin, an Ics League premier division club, away - and lost 5-1. Surely, this time they would be given Football League opponents.

A mild buzz at the northern section draw - "Who the hell

the BBCI stage managers insisted on repeating the whole thing. Then, finally, the southern section. An "ooh" for every name, an "aah" for each one that slipped away. A big shout for Peterborough United, a sigh of dismay as the wave of expectation washed away with the words, Bath City or Cheltenham Town.

At last: Wisbech Town. A roar. This was the moment... St Albans City. Cries of disbelief, beer spilt in outrage. Yet another Ics premier division club. No, no, it could not be.

Eddie Anderson, the chairman, appropriately, came to his senses quickest. "If you can't have a big Football League club, where the financial reward is going to be, then I think the best that you can have is a match you have a realistic chance of winning," he said. Grabbing his wife, Tina, he said: "Meet the treasurer - she can still see E

For Ian Jones, the manager, known universally as Jigger, - "no story there I'm afraid. I've been called that since I was a nipper" - the draw was a clear disappointment. A positive mood, fired by the

thought of Wisbech bookmakers taking a hammering at 6-1 after his side's achievement at Hitchin, swiftly surfaced. "We've gone a notch up by getting a home draw," he said. Certainly, his team is not

short of experience. Jackie Gallagher, 38, the much-travelled forward, heads a clutch of thirty-somethings. Andy Moore, 29, who once cost Lincoln City £60,000 - out of full-time football only to set up

a fish business - is a commanding central defender.

As for Conssett, they, Newcastle Town and Whitby Town are the other surviving clubs from outside the Vauxhall Conference and its three immediate feeder leagues who, lucky blighters, did draw Nationwide League opposition.

Newcastle Town, who hail from Newcastle-under-Lyme and play in the North West Counties League, meet Notts County, Conssett, of the Northern League, go to Mansfield Town after a surprise 1-0 win at Gateshead, of the Conference, Whitby Town, also of the Northern League, landed a big catch - Hull City at home.

The Conference club whose claims to have a ground ready for the Nationwide League will be most tested will be Woking, who will play Millwall, the second-placed team in the second division, at

FIRST ROUND DRAW



Shrewsbury Town v Scarborough
Stockport County v Doncaster Rovers
Whitby Town v Hull City

Cambridge United v Welling United
Cardiff City v Hastings Town or Hendon
Colchester United v Wycombe Wanderers
Farnborough Town v Barnet
Gillingham v Hereford United
Leyton Orient v Merthyr Tydfil
Northampton Town v Watford
Peterborough United v Bath City or Cheltenham Town
Plymouth Argyle v Fulham
Stevenage Borough v Hayes
Sunderland v Brighton and Hove Albion
Swansea City v Bristol City
Torquay United v Luton Town
Walsley Town v St Albans City
Woking v Millwall

FOOTBALL: MANCHESTER CITY SEE THREE HOME POINTS SLIP AWAY AFTER WASTING CHANCES

Bull seizes moment to elevate Wolves

Manchester City 0
Wolverhampton W 1

By RICHARD HOBSON

THE tide is starting to turn, but only slowly. Where recently Maine Road was engulfed by waves of hostility, the criticism nowadays is confined to ripples.

Manchester City could and should have won this game. Wolverhampton Wanderers set out their stall to absorb pressure, defending in numbers and hitting long balls for Steve Bull to chase. Ultimately they succeeded, but not before City wasted enough chances to have sealed the contest.

Until Bull put Wolves ahead in the 76th minute, City demonstrated the confidence and enough style in their approach play to suggest that Steve Coppell, the manager, has successfully transferred his calm attitude to the players.

Wolves moved up five places to fourth in the Nationwide League first division as a result of their fifth win this season. With such a passionate following, it is extraordinary that they have succeeded just twice at Molineux.

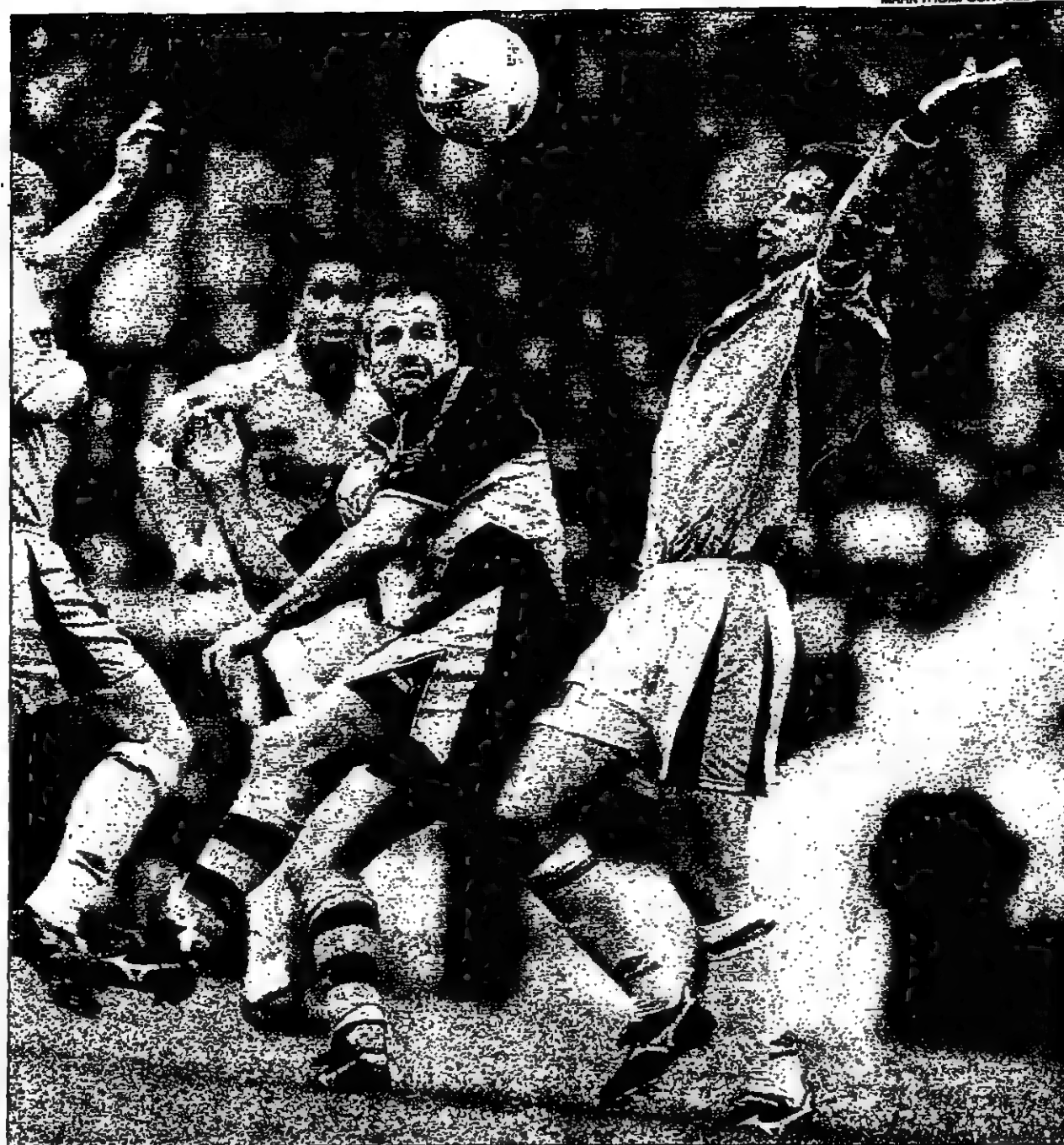
Mark McGhee, the manager, said: "It amazes me that people cannot see it, but we have had terrible injuries for our home games in particular this season. We had Neil Emblen and Dean Richards back, and they made a huge difference. Bull always kept them under pressure and scored a magnificent goal."

Coppell is confident that Kakhaber Tskhadadze, the captain of the Georgia national side, will complete his £350,000 signing from Frankfurt within a fortnight. He is described as a towering defender, who goes by a nickname that translates as "King of the Air", for his heading ability. How Coppell could have done with somebody of such authority at the back yesterday.

Bull's right-foot shot, from outside the penalty area, was as powerful as it was precise. That does not excuse the fact that Symons should have intercepted the long ball from Pearce, or that Fromtack should have occupied a better starting position from which to chase the Wolves striker. Nevertheless, it rounded off a colossal performance from Bull and, in further commendation, it is worth noting that he spent the entire game unpartnered up front.

Coppell, magnanimously, paid tribute to Bull's contribution while offering a pragmatic appraisal of the efforts of his own side. "We knew if we stopped him we would go 90 per cent of the way to stopping Wolves," he said. "For 89 minutes, our central defenders dealt with him very well, but that one moment when they got it wrong proved costly."

Television replays suggested that City should have been awarded a penalty when Smith tripped Kinkladze in the 71st minute. Equally, Coppell felt aggrieved that a headed goal by Symons was disallowed for an earlier push when Summerbee swung in a



Bull, centre, in the thick of things when confronted by Manchester City defenders yesterday

corner from the left just a minute before Bull struck.

Those two incidents might have been forgotten had earlier opportunities been taken. The first came as early as the second minute, when Lomas was unable to convert a low cross from the left from Rösler, which left the German forward kicking an advertising board in frustration.

Stowell reacted smartly to turn away a shot from Dickov after an alert turn and the follow-up effort by Whitty hit the left upright.

Fromtack and Summerbee found space to attack along the flanks while the vision of Clough complemented an industrious performance by Lomas. Kinkladze, in his free role, was only a marginal

influence, though. That has to change if City have any chance of retrieving the equivalent of five wins on Bolton Wanderers, the Nationwide League first division leaders.

Coppell has yet to watch Bolton, but of the teams that he has seen, he believes Norwich City are the best because "they have individuals who can win a game out of nothing".

Kinkladze is such a player, but so, too, is Bull and yesterday the latter proved the difference.

MANCHESTER CITY (3-4-1-2): A Dibble — N. Sumner, D. Wallace, K. Symons — J. Whitty (sub: M. Kinkladze), M. Lomas, N. Clough, M. Fromtack, R. R. Ingram, R. — G. Norrish — P. Dickov, U. Foster.

WOLVERHAMPTON WANDERERS (4-5-1): M. Stowell — J. Smith, D. Pearce, M. Williams, D. Pearce — J. Dowd (sub: D. Goodwin), M. Embelen, R. van der Laan, M. Allen, R. Derrison — S. Bull.

Brentford seeking room at the top

Brian Glanville sees the second division leaders draw strength from adversity

Over the past 50 years, you might say that Brentford, at present top of the Nationwide League second division, have metamorphosed from sleeping giants to sleeping pygmies.

In June 1947, they lost their first division status. Even Arsenal, so often their victims, were able to beat them, with a goal headed by Paddy Sloan, their right half. Whereupon Arsenal promptly replaced him with Archie Macaulay, Brentford's excellent right half, and won the championship.

Since then, Brentford have never been back in the top flight, despite their playing

possibilities and their large local support.

It is nearly 55 years since they went to Wembley and won the London War Cup final against a Portsmouth team that had won the FA Cup three years earlier. Leslie Smith and Dai Hopkins shone on Brentford's wings. Distant memories.

On Saturday, Brentford played hosts to Millwall, their close rivals for promotion, who have not won at Griffin Park for 30 years. On that last

occasion, one of their whimsical fans threw a grenade into the goal. Chic Brodie, the Brentford goalkeeper, whose career would end when he fell over an invading dog, indicated the grenade to Jim Finney, the referee.

A policeman took it away, stuck it in a bucket of sand and put the bucket under the grandstand. Luckily, the grenade was inactive: a souvenir from the Second World War. Its thrower, perhaps appropriately, is now, apparently, a City insurance broker.

On Saturday, reduced to ten men for half the game when Ashby was sent off for a dreadful foul on Savage, either for the foul itself or the fact that he was Brentford's last man — Brentford fought hard and well for their point, although the general standard was abysmal.

"I said before the game it had the makings of a 0-0 draw — the two biggest scorers in the league," Jimmy Nicholl, the Millwall manager, said. "We just didn't have any thought in our play today. We seemed to fall into the trap of getting the ball back as soon as we can. There's no way we played what we're capable of playing. It's still hard against ten men. Why it should be, I don't know. You should have the advantage. Why should it be hard? If they all get behind the ball, yes, but when they're still taking the game to you!"

Which Brentford bravely did, although naturally they had to reorganise, withdrawing Taylor, their big striker, into midfield, near the end.

David Webb, the Brentford manager, called his team

"brilliant, absolutely brilliant. We took the game to them in the second half. To be fair, we probably had as many chances as they had."

To be fair, they did not, owing much to the excellent goalkeeping of Kevin Dear, who made second-half saves from Nell, Crawford, Bowry and Dair.

In the first half, Brentford gave Millwall a terrible chase down the right flank, courtesy of the frequent absence without leave of Rogan, the left back.

A winger with Nick Forster's pace can be a handful at any time. If you do not mark him, heaven help you. After 12 minutes, Forster sent over a cross that Taylor should have headed in. When the clever Canham sent Forster away again, the winger had a shot which Carter saved. Subsequently, from Canham's free kick, Taylor shot against the underside of the bar.

Of Ashby's expulsion, Webb said: "The fellow changed his mind. He wasn't going to go for the tackle. Once he hesitated and changed his mind, *sine die*."

Webb thought Fitzgerald, of Millwall, should have gone off, too, for a foul on Forster. Nicholl disagreed, asserting that Fitzgerald was not the last man. The foul, in any case, was by no means as violent as Ashby's.

Nicholl bewailed the fact that every opposing team played better at the New Den. Maybe the return game between these two will look better than this one.

BRENTFORD (4-3-3): K. Dear — D. Burde, B. Ashby, D. McGhee, J. Anderson — S. Canham, N. Forster, R. Taylor — C. Asaba, P. Smith, C. Hughes.

MILLWALL (4-4-2): T. Carter — R. Newman, A. Witter, S. Fitzgerald, A. Pople — R. Bowry, L. Nell, D. Savage, A. Dobby (sub: J. Dair, 66min) — S. Clough, P. Halsey.

Referee: P. Richards.

Luton make most of Feuer's top form

Luton Town 2
Bournemouth 0

By PAT GIBSON

HALF a million pounds is a lot of money for a club like Luton Town to pay for a goalkeeper, but it will turn out to be a good investment if Ian Feuer keeps making the kind of saves that enabled them to extend their unbeaten run to ten matches and move into the top five of the Nationwide League second division.

Luton had ended Wimbledon's much-trumpeted run of seven successive victories by holding them to a draw in the Coca-Cola Cup during the week, and it looked as though that performance had taken its toll when Bournemouth unashamedly set out to take the legs out of them.

The policy should have paid off a minute before half-time when Fletcher left Holland with only the goalkeeper to beat, but Feuer not only got his 67th save in the way of the initial shot but also, with amazing agility for such a big man, picked himself up off the ground to turn a second strike from Robinson over the bar.

Any goalkeeper — Banks, Shilton, Southall, Schmeichel, name any one of them — would have been proof of a save like that. Luton took their inspiration from it, finding fresh reserves of energy to win the game with two goals in the space of two minutes.

First, Coll took the instructions of Mel Machin, his manager, too literally by whipping Thorpe's legs from under him after the Luton man had tricked him near the byline and Thorpe himself

slotted in the penalty. Then, for the second match in succession, Cox underhit a back pass to Marshall, his goalkeeper, and Thorpe was on to him in a flash to block the attempted clearance and send the ball rolling into an empty net.

"A bigger contrast you could not have had," Lennie Lawrence, the Luton manager, said. "One goal brought about by great skill, the other by sheer determination, and they certainly took the pressure off us and enabled us to play better."

He had to admit, however, that it was Feuer, an American who was signed from West Ham United, who did most to bring about a result that sets up Luton nicely for the derby tomorrow against Watford, with whom they were relegated at the end of last season.

"Ian was not at his best in the early part of the season," Lawrence said, "but since we got him to the level where he is now, he has been very good, growing in stature and confidence all the time. He is easily the best goalkeeper in this division."

"He cost too much, really, but that was before I came here, and there is no doubt that he will be worth considerably more. You don't normally sell people from this league for two or three million, but if we can get back into the first division and he's still playing like this, who knows? He's got potential unlimited."

LUTON TOWN (4-3-3): Feuer — J. James, A. Stewart, M. Johnson, M. Thomas — G. Whalley, D. Whalley, D. Whalley — P. Kucharski (sub: G. Taylor, 67), A. Walker.

Bournemouth (4-4-2): A. Marshall — R. Bournemouth, N. Young, J. Cox, D. Coll (sub: E. Howe, 61), J. Bailey (sub: J. O'Neill, 65) — M. O'Connell, M. Volland, M. Doolan (sub: M. Watkinson, 61), S. Robinson — S. Fletcher.

Referee: C. Finch.

Promotion pretenders serve up dish with sour taste

Sheffield United 1
Queens Park Rangers 1

By MARK HODKINSON

SCONES, well buttered and with a commendable lightness, were provided in the new press lounge at Bramall Lane. To wash them down, a free pint of beer. "We look after you lads," Howard Kendall, the Sheffield United manager, said. "Look at all this food!" It might have been cakes and ale off the pitch, but the match itself was a flaccid bread-and-butter pudding.

Sheffield United and Queens Park Rangers have pretensions towards the FA Cup, but their ambition could be thwarted by basic ineptitude. On Saturday, passes went astray, shots flew into the crowd, tackles were mistimed, and nobody realised that a ball can be caressed as well as assaulted.

"We got a result through passion, not flowing football," Kendall said. "It was backs against the walls stuff and the team showed me they did not want to lose."

Passion is admirable, an essential component in the sporting canon, in fact, but this passion play was soured by a brooding air of menace. Elbows and knees were often propelled into tackles and rancour was everywhere.

Patterson and Sinclair locked foreheads, Brevet and Ward rammed their studs into each other after they had fallen to the ground and, most craven of all, Hutchinson put his boot into Slade's shin while he was otherwise engaged in another tackle. Only the latter incident brought a booking.

QPR took the lead in appropriately slipshod fashion. A cross was missed by Dichio and fell to Slade with his back to goal. He shuffled from foot to foot until, almost by accident, he prodded it limply past Kelly.

Steve Slade, just 20 years old, offered essential light relief. Eager and candid, he provided a refreshing naivety to an afternoon of weary cynicism. He chased every aimless punt with coltish enthusiasm and bravely pitted his thin frame against the muscle of the Sheffield United defence. He eventually fell victim of the continual thrashing at his heels and was replaced by Plummer.

"Slade was involved in most things and we are pleased with him today," Stewart Houston, the QPR manager, said. "He took his goal well and it's a shame that we had to take him off."

Sheffield United's equaliser complemented the general disorder. A long throw-in bounced awkwardly in the penalty area, defenders tried to hurry the ball away and Taylor forced it towards the goal and it deflected past Sommer. The victory that neither side merited almost felt Sheffield's way when Walker and Whitehouse bobbled a shot wide of the goal.

This late rally at least gave supporters a chance to witness the touchline antics of Houston. He appeared to have fleas in his vest and drawing pins in his shoes as he jiggled on the touchline waving a notebook and whistling to his players. Afterwards, breathless and slumped against a wall, Houston claimed that McDonald had been "banjoed" seconds before Sheffield's equaliser. We had seen the match; we knew the feeling.

SHEFFIELD UNITED (4-4-2): A. Kelly — M. Ward, M. York, D. Haden, I. Sandford (sub: R. Nisbet, 67min) — D. Hutchinson, P. Patterson, D. Whitehouse, D. White — P. Kucharski (sub: G. Taylor, 67), A. Walker.

QUEENS PARK RANGERS (4-4-2): J. Sommer — M. Graham, K. Reedy, A. McDonald, R. Bennett — S. Taylor, S. Bisset, P. Murray, M. Brazier — D. Dichio (sub: M. Watkinson, 67), S. Slade (sub: C. Plummer, 62).

Referee: E. Wasthorne.

Walker gives Norwich fresh impetus

Birmingham City 2
Norwich City 3

By NICK SZCZEPANIK

SUPPORTERS of both teams expressed guarded optimism before this game about prospects under the management of returning heroes, Trevor Francis, a fanzine seller said, had brought stability to Birmingham City after the unpredictable reign of Barry Fry, and was trying to promote good football.

As a goalscoring hero of the Seventies, that prodigal son has a store of goodwill with the long-suffering regulars at St Andrew's which he may have to draw on sooner rather than later.

The league table and this result suggest that Mike Walker, in his second spell in charge at Carrow Road, is closer to achieving sustained success on the field.

The return of Walker, one half of the reason for a new positive mood among followers of Norwich City, was conditional upon the other half: an end to the policy of selling top players to finance ground developments, associated with Robert Chase, the departed chairman. "I wouldn't have come back otherwise," Walker said.

"One of my criteria was that we didn't sell the best players. The emphasis is now on the team and the fans, as it should have been before — not on bricks and mortar and earning a few bob. Without the team and the fans, you haven't got a football club, have you?"

On the other hand, a £7 million debt has meant redundancies and pay cuts. Walker has had to work with the playing staff that he inherited, but has reimposed his previously successful passing style with little apparent difficulty.

"It's the only way I know

Full results and league tables Page 38

how, or want, to play," he said. "The players must respond, and they have — players who weren't there before as well. There is a good spirit."

Norwich took the lead in a high-tempo game when Johnson headed in Adams's right-wing cross, and it was a surprise when Birmingham equalised late in the first half. Bowen, their liveliest player, found Castle, whose near-post cross was flicked in by Devlin.

Earlier in the second period, Adams's penalty after Ablett's foul on Johnson, and his free kick, headed fiercely home by Scott, seemed to have sent it in Norwich's favour — but Devlin's second, four minutes from time, set up St Andrew's for a barnstorming finish, although Birmingham could not quite salvage their unbeaten home record.

"We've played better than we did today," Walker said, "but you have to dig in at times, and we stood up to be counted in those situations. We know we can play, but we were proud, too, that our defensive record is equal best in the division."

Norwich, in second place, are a healthy six points clear of third. "We expected to do reasonably well, but, if I'd been told we'd be here after 14 games, I'd have been delighted," Walker said. "There's a new hope, a new start after the doom and gloom that were surrounding the club last season."

Could he, in fact, have hoped for more? "Well, we could be ten points clear."

BIRMINGHAM CITY (4-4-2): J. Bennett — G. Povey, G. Brown, S. Bruce, G. Abbott (sub: A. Lodge, 66min) — C. Holland, S. Horne (sub: T. 74), S. Castle (sub: M. Newell, 65) — J. Bowen — R. Owen, P. Furlong.

NORWICH CITY (4-5-1): B. Gunn — D. Scott, R. Newman, J. Follison, D. Mills — N. Adams, A. Johnson, M. Mallon, J. Cook (sub: P. O'Neill, 82), D. Eagle — K. Scott.

Referee: M. Pardo.

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OFF THE
GRASS

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Bass BEST SELLING PREMIUM CASK ALE SINCE 1777



Asaba, left, of Brentford, is beaten to the ball by Newman, of Millwall, during the goalless draw

Bellotti subjected to barrage of abuse

Brighton 0
Fulham 0

By IVO TENNANT

AS BEFFITS a man who once worked for the YMCA and was a Liberal Democrat MP, David Bellotti, the chief executive of Brighton and Hove Albion, is of meek and bespectacled appearance. The club has just two remaining directors and he was the only one brave or, perhaps, foolishly enough to venture to the Goldstone Ground on Saturday. He may not return after an afternoon that highlighted how unsavoury football can still be.

Midway through the second half, when it appeared increasingly likely that the directors would be stormed, Bellotti wisely decided to leave. Shortly beforehand, a firework aimed at him had exploded at the feet of a boy wearing a Brighton shirt sitting a few feet behind him. He, too, left the ground, although not entirely by his own

volition. He was suffering from shock.

This, lest we forget, was supposedly genteel Hove. The snarling hatred would have been a sight to behold had it not been experienced there week after week. The police, who did not have a sufficiently strong presence around the directors' box, have even advised Bellotti not to attend matches.

The person who threw the firework was not spotted by the police and John Back, the club's safety officer, declared that any action could be forthcoming only from Bellotti.

Bottom though they are, Brighton at least managed to draw with the leaders, The

general feeling was that this was their best performance of the season, which, given that they did not score a goal and created markedly few chances, does not say a great deal.

As for Fulham, this was one of their less impressive performances. Any League club ought to be able to beat Brighton. The likelihood is that the result will be rather different when the clubs meet next month at Craven Cottage. Now, that is a genteel place.

BRIGHTON AND HOVE ALBION (4-4-2): N. Rust — D. Allan, R. Johnson, A. Neal, G. Hebrington — G. Povey, J. Pople, K. McGimpsey, C. Marshall — S. Storer, P. Macdonald (sub: S. For, 61min).

FULHAM (2-3-2): M. Walton — P. Watson, M. Cusack, I. Armitage, S. M. Thomas, 811, M. — R. Scott (sub: G. Coady, 70), M. Connors, D. Plover.

Referee: C. Webb.

BASEBALL: MANAGER CAPTURES SPIRIT OF MOMENT AS NEW YORK'S FINEST TAKE WORLD SERIES

Yankees bring back glory to the Bronx

FROM KEITH BLACKMORE IN NEW YORK

THE BRONX fairy-tale ran its magical course here early yesterday morning when New York Yankees, the most glamorous and successful team in baseball history, won the World Series for the first time since 1918.

Under a bright orange moon, they beat Atlanta Braves, the defending champions, 3-2 in the deafening clamour of Yankee Stadium in the sixth game of the best-of-seven series and so clinched a championship that once seemed improbable but came, in the last few extraordinary days, to seem inevitable.

When Mark Lemke's flyball plopped safely into the glove of Charlie Hayes, the Yankees' third baseman, ending the inning and the Braves' last hope, Hayes' team-mates, the 56,000 packed into the most famous stadium in the sport and the whole city went berserk, exploding with all the force of champagne left to ferment for 18 years.

Their success, which came after they had lost the first two games of the series last week, also brought to a happy conclusion an emotional week on and off the field for Joe Torre, their manager.

If there is a Prince Charming in this fairy-tale, it is Torre, even if, at 56, his charm is of the grizzled variety. He was born and raised in Brooklyn and, although a fine Major League player with, among others, the Braves, he never played for the Yankees. He became their manager only at the beginning of this season and, when New York reached the World Series, he set a record for the most games played and managed — all 4,272 of them — before reaching the sport's greatest showpiece.

He and his family have dominated the city's headlines all year. First, Rocco, his oldest brother, died in June. Another elder brother, Frank, 64, was admitted to a New York hospital to await a heart

transplant after a series of heart attacks.

Like Joe, Frank is a former player and, in a story such as this, it is no surprise to find that he played for the Braves (when they were based in Milwaukee) against the Yankees in the World Series of 1957. He later gave his winner's ring to his baby brother, Joe, who never reached a World Series himself. Frank waited 72 days for his heart and Marguerite, the Torres' sister, a nun and principal of a Bronx school, asked the city to pray for him.

No scriptwriter would dare to propose what followed. A heart became available on Friday morning as the Yan-

kees were flying back from Atlanta. Naturally, it came from a man from the Bronx, where Yankee Stadium is situated. Naturally, the operation was a great success and, naturally, Frank recovered in time to sit up in his hospital bed and watch game six.

Joe himself could scarcely stand to watch as the final drama played itself out. "Right before the last ball was hit, [Don] Zimmer [his assistant] said to me: 'Don't worry about it. This one is for Frank,'" Torre said. "I am in dreamland. It is just a wonderful experience."

They managed another, in the ninth, and put two men on base, but it was just a shake of the Yankees' champagne.

John Wetteland, voted most valuable player of the World Series for saving all four victories, forced Lemke to pop up and the cork popped out.

The championship is the 23rd in the history of the club. No other team has more than nine. It also made the Yankees one of the two most successful sports franchises in North America. The Montreal Canadiens have won ice hockey's Stanley Cup 23 times. No other team in any of the big sports comes close.

DETAILS FROM GAME SIX										
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Runs
Atlanta Braves	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	2
New York Yankees	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	X	3

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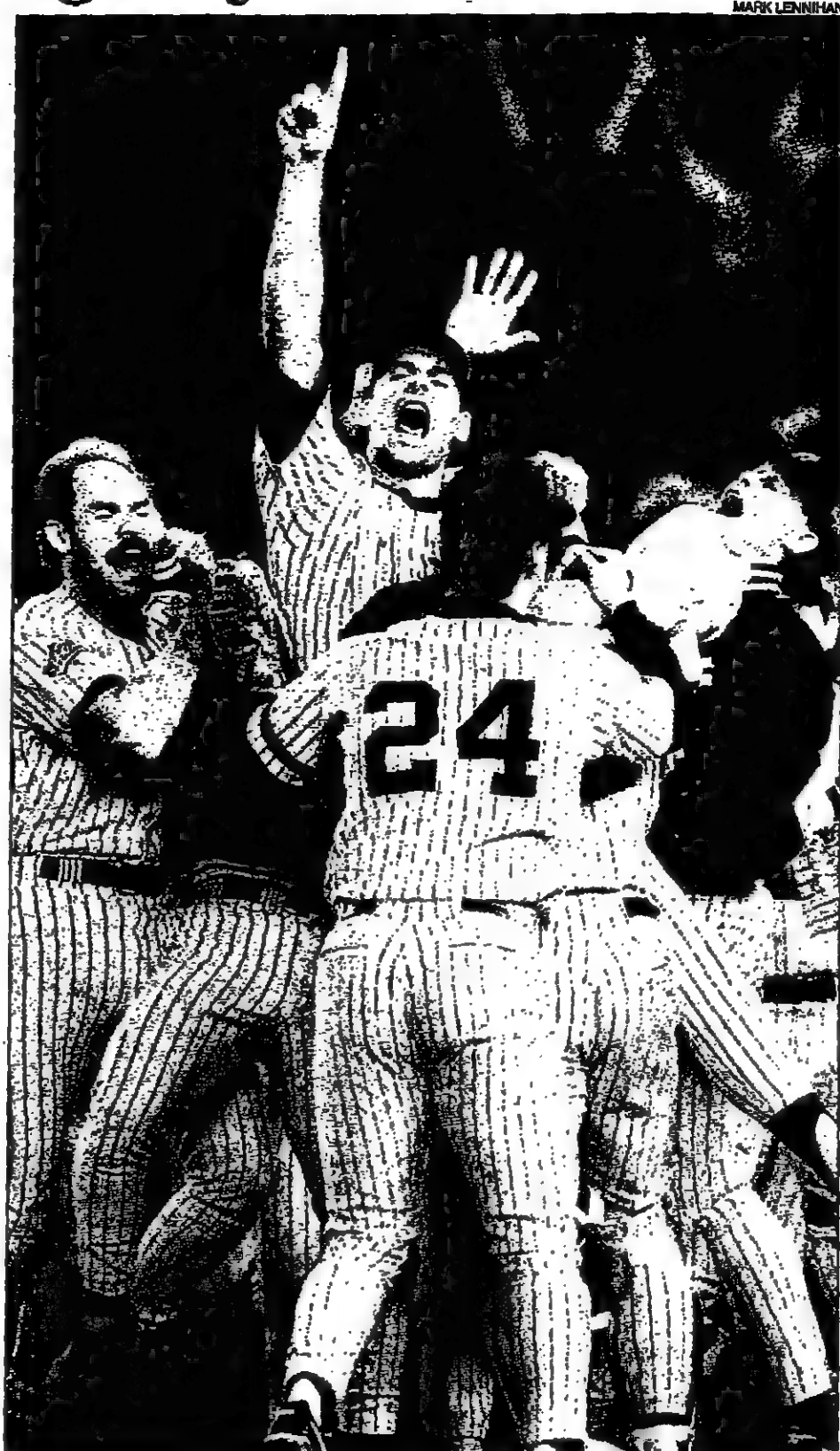
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Torre: starring role



Wetteland, surrounded by his team-mates, signals the start of New York's party

SKIING

Tomba battles with pain of sporting fame

BY GRAHAM DUFFILL

ALBERTO TOMBA is a man at odds with himself and increasingly the world around him as he enters this season unsure of his future. The multimillionaire son of a millionaire, who has won three Olympic gold medals and carved out his place as the greatest slalom skier since Ingemar Stenmark, is not one that incites pity.

Central to everything may be whether Tomba, at 30, can find it within himself to battle on beyond the next season. Arriving in London this week-end to open the Daily Mail Ski Show, Tomba was hobbling on one crutch, his left wrist swathed in bandages, his right knee swollen.

Tomba's fall in training, he explained, will be of no consequence after two weeks of training and physiotherapy. Then he launched on a guided tour of his body — and achievements. "Collar bone — two gold medals 1988 Olympics, three broken ribs — gold and silver 1992..."

Nor would the reigning world champion in slalom and giant slalom be dismayed at missing the first giant slalom of the season on the Sölden Glacier yesterday. Tomba was on his way from London to the United States to concentrate on making yet more money.

Tomba has signed a three-year contract to represent the Colorado ski resort of Vail. For an American resort modelled on an Austrian village to marry itself to a hot-wire Italian promises an exciting future for spectators. The owners of Vail represent pure corporate America. Alberto — "I used to have a wild time with three women until Sam. Now I am in training, it's five women till Sam" — Tomba is not a man easily moulded to American ideals and image.

Tomba comes across as a man with a very short fuse. He is so Italian that he is almost a

caricature. He radiates energy and cannot sit still for longer than a few seconds.

Tomba put his mobile telephone on the table and within a few minutes it rang. It then rang every few minutes for the next two hours. The person most irritated by it was Tomba. "Yesterday, I got 55 to 60 calls," he said.

"I can't stand it any more in Italy," he said in his most expressive outburst. "Everywhere I am Tomba — the people want Tomba — the press want Tomba — they follow me everywhere I go."

He looked over his shoulder out of the window of Zafferano's restaurant. "I couldn't sit here if it was Italy," he said. "You know, I go to touch you on the shoulder, say 'Hi' — a huge fist shoots forward — and next day the press say Tomba punched somebody."

The man who still lives with his mother and father in Bologna comes as close as he can to saying that he could envisage leaving Italy for the United States. "Hollywood, making movies, that is what I will do next," he said.

Will he do for skiing what Arnold Schwarzenegger did for muscles? "Like Baywatch, just on skis," he said, and it is not a joke. "We will make a series of programmes, like Baywatch but in the mountains and I am the star."

Tomba believes that he can do anything, and has proved that, in skiing, he can, but few can continue the intense competitive training beyond their thirtieth year. "I'm getting too old," he said, pointing to his injuries.

He returns hoping to dominate again. He could be even tempted to try for an unprecedented fourth gold in the 1998 Olympics — and if "Baywatch" does not come off, he may have to continue what he does best — even if he hates what comes with it.

SAILING: FRUSTRATION FOR BRITISH SKIPPER AS BT GLOBAL CHALLENGE FIELD REACH RIO DE JANEIRO

Copacabana almost spells Bennett's end

FROM EDWARD GORMAN, SAILING CORRESPONDENT IN RIO DE JANEIRO

OCEAN ROVER, which, two weeks ago, became the first "Rover" to crash into a shark, came close to being the first BT Global Challenge yacht to end up on the beach, when she drifted perilously near to the surf at Copacabana in the early hours of yesterday as she was trying to finish.

Like all the other nine yachts that have made it into Rio behind the first-placed Group 4, the crew of Rover had to endure a tedious and tantalising final 48 hours as they drifted towards the line with almost no wind to help them on their way.

After duelling with *Heath Insured II* for almost 2,000 miles in the battle for eighth place, Paul Bennett, the skipper of Rover, managed to round the fairway buoy just opposite the Meridian Hotel about 100 yards ahead of Adrian Donovan on *Heath*. He then had just 1.8 miles of sailing parallel to the beach to go to the line.

However, while Donovan tacked away from the surf, Bennett decided to risk it inshore and promptly ran into a hole. Just after midnight, his heart was racing as his boat wallowed in the swell with its spinnaker barely drawing as he tried to get away. He had

the anchor on deck and was actually pointing away from the line when Donovan finished. It was to take him just less than two hours longer to get there — a total of 39 hours behind Group 4.

"It was the most frustrating 24 hours of my life," a relieved Bennett said when he finally got ashore at the yacht club. "We got it wrong and it was my call. We came round the last mark; I chose the beach, he chose offshore. Unfortunately, we got into a hole and my little heart was ticking away because we were in the surf and the surf was pushing us onto the beach."

Among the most eager to get ashore was Jim Capstick, one of two crew in the race sponsored by The Times, who was able to see the first pictures of Georgia, his new baby daughter, who was born nine days after the start.

POSTSCRIPT: 1. Group 4 finished Friday, 28 days 31h 47min (150c); 2. *Tombia Wave* (finished Friday, 28 days 55h10c); 3. *Coronet* (finished Saturday, 29 days 14h22c); 4. *Save The Children* (finished Saturday, 28 days 22h05c); 5. *Commercial Union* (finished Saturday, 27 days 5h30c); 6. *3com* (finished Saturday, 27 days 8h34c); 7. *Motorola* (finished Saturday, 27 days 14h30c); 8. *Heath Insured II* (finished yesterday, 27 days 16h20c); 9. *Ocean Rover* (finished yesterday, 27 days 18h29c); 10. *Nuclear Electric* (finished yesterday, 27 days 20h30c); 11. *Global Teamwork* (47 miles from Rio de Janeiro); 12. *Pause To Remember* (116 miles); 13. *Carlsberg* (175 miles); 14. *Time & Tide* (185 miles).

Tasting the delights of Rio, kebabs and crispy lettuce

Lacy Duncan is back

on dry land after a frustrating finish to crossing the Atlantic

THE last two days of the first leg of the BT Global Challenge seemed to take as long to pass as the whole of the previous three weeks. Having sped down from Southampton, hardly noticing The Dolphins, it hadn't really occurred to us on *Concert* that it would take quite so long to cover the last few miles. It seemed that every time we got a puff of wind, we would change the sail accordingly and the wind would drop again. The next time, we would wait a little longer to be sure that the wind was going to stay and the same thing would happen again.

Cape Frio, approximately 70 miles from the finish, was our last way point and the point at which we had thought we were "nearly there". Several watches came and went and re-emerging on deck after four hours off to find that Cape Frio had hardly moved was distinctly depressing. We never want to see it again.

However, we are here in Rio and time is flying again. We arrived just before midnight and the excitement of the finish soon dispelled the memories of the previous 48 hours' frustration. Coming up to the finishing line, we finally found a bit of fresh breeze and

seemed to be screaming towards the line... the only snag being that we couldn't actually see it. We knew that we had crossed it only when somebody told us so over the radio. I felt that there should have been a cannon and volley of fireworks.

It was only really once we crossed the line that we had a chance to take stock of our surroundings. The skyline of Rio was much as I had imagined. The Statue of Christ looked suitably impressive and the glow of the lights of a big city was very welcoming after four weeks at sea.

We have now been in Rio for just over 24 hours and it's all been seen through a bit of a haze. Indeed, we have seen very little of Rio itself. There are lots of things to sort out on the yacht and, although we have very little damage, maintenance must be done.

This has not stopped us enjoying our first meal out. After four weeks of freeze-dried food, our first Brazilian meal was quite an experience.

The first ten minutes was spent in almost total silence as meat appeared from all sides on huge, sword-like kebabs, plus plates of crispy lettuce. One of my cravings has been for fresh, crispy vegetables.

Another much-looked-forward-to event was opening post from home. Almost as soon as we got ashore, a bundle of letters appeared and, despite the attractions of our first beer for four weeks, most of the crew eagerly dived into their mail.

Everybody at home seems to have enjoyed following the race and, surprisingly, got as tied up as we have with the excitement of our position. Following progress on fax and the Internet has obviously been part of their daily routine.

It all contributes to making us want to do even better on the next leg. As Ed Harrison, one of the watch-leaders, said yesterday: "You have to remember how good it feels to be doing well in the race when you are reluctantly doing yet another sail change on a wet and windy night." There's nothing like starting the motivational stuff early and I'm sure he's right — but I cannot imagine sail changes at the moment. We've only just got here and intend to enjoy our three weeks off.

Fast bowlers soon end Zimbabwe resistance

BY OUR SPORTS STAFF

WITH Wasim Akram, Waqar Younis and Shahid Nazir, their fast bowlers, taking the last seven Zimbabwe wickets for 64 runs, Pakistan moved easily to a ten-wicket victory in the second Test in Faisalabad on Saturday, taking the series 1-0.

Wasim had a match return of ten for 105 to follow his 11 wickets and career-best 257 in the first Test and, not surprisingly, was named man of the series.

Zimbabwe's hopes of extending Pakistan's hopes of a fourth-wicket stand between David Houghton and Alistair Campbell, worth 113, was broken by Wasim's first ball of the day. Houghton trapped leg-before.

Nazir then accounted for Campbell, who edged the fourth delivery to Moin Khan, the wicketkeeper. At 136 for five, only two ahead, Zimbabwe's chance had gone and their second innings closed just before lunch.

Saeed Anwar and Aamir Sohail comfortably scored the 67 runs that Pakistan required, the former hitting the winning four to complete his own half-century. "We played positive cricket and the team fought very well," Wasim said. "It was a good pitch and, the way the

Zimbabweans batted on the second day, I thought we might have to work hard, but those two quick wickets put us on top."

"Once we were bowled out for 133 in the first innings, it was always an uphill task," Campbell said. "Pakistan have world-class bowlers and we had no answer to them."

The teams now play a three-match one-day series, with the first game in Quetta on Wednesday.

ZIMBABWE: First Innings 133 (A Power 81; Wasim Akram 8-48)

Second Innings
G W Flower bow to Wasim 0
M H Dabner bow to Wasim 0
C B Westcott c Salim b Wasim 7
D Houghton bow to Wasim 74
A D R Campbell c Moin b Shahid 29
S J White bow to Shahid 9
P A Power c Saeed b Wasim 29
S J White bow to Wasim 9
P A Power c Saeed b Wasim 13
S J White bow to Wasim 13
M Murgatroyd bow to Wasim 2
Eaton (30 8, 10 6) 14
Total 200

FALL OF WICKETS: 1-0, 2-0, 3-29, 4-136, 5-136, 6-140, 7-186, 8-174, 9-198.
BOWLING: Wasim Akram 18 4-4-58-4; Waqar Younis 19-3-54-4; Shahid Nazir 7-1-33-0; Shahid Nazir 11-5-52-5; Murgatroyd 14-1-14-0; Salim Malik 2-0-5-0.
PAKISTAN: First Innings 267 (Saeed Anwar 81, Moin Khan 58)

Second Innings
Saeed Anwar not out 50
Aamir Sohail not out 18
Eaton (w 1) 1
Total (w 1) 69
BOWLING: Murgatroyd 5-0-27-0; Murgatroyd 7-3-14-0; B C String 4-5-1-20-0; P A String 2-0-4-0.
Urdu: Murgatroyd, Shah (Pakistan) and D B Cowie (New Zealand).

Warne gets back in the groove


BY OUR SPORTS STAFF

SHANE WARNE dispelled any doubts about his participation in Australia's forthcoming home Test series against West Indies with a triumphant return to action yesterday. Warne, 27, the youngest Australian to reach 200 Test wickets, feared that he would not recover sufficiently from an operation on his spinning finger in May to feature in the opening Test in Brisbane on November 22.

Warne, the leg spinner, however, claimed five for 30 to lead Victoria to a comprehensive victory over Tasmania in a Mercantile Mutual Credit Cup match in Melbourne. "The finger feels the best it has since the operation, and the physiotherapist told me to push it in today's game so I ripped it as much as I could," he said.

Warne is now a virtual certainty for the first Test and is unlikely to face England A, who are due to meet Victoria in a four-day match starting on November 21.

Rain in Cuttack yesterday forced the abandonment of the one-day international between Australia and India without a ball being bowled. Each team can still qualify to meet South Africa in the final of the triangular tournament.



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Cardiff conquer nerves to reach quarter-finals

Cardiff 41
Milan 19

By GERALD DAVIES

CARDIFF, in winning by three goals, a try and five penalty goals to a goal and four penalty goals, go through to the quarter-finals of the Heineken Cup. Who they play will depend on results next weekend.

This was no more than a rugged, penalty-strewn contest made manifestly more difficult by the wet and windy conditions. Neither side proved capable of rising above the elements. Milan were clearly unaccustomed to them while Cardiff preferred to complicate their tactics rather than pursue the more direct

route that the weather demanded yesterday.

The home team, in their urgency to get on with things, were guilty of passing errors and other misjudgements while Milan, also too eager, regularly over-stepped the mark. Five times in quick succession after the kick-off, they were penalised for offside. This gave Cardiff the early territorial advantage and despite their initial nervousness, they made certain that the scoreboard reflected this domination.

Humphreys was the first to make in-roads, followed by Taylor. A swift change of direction by Hall wrong-footed the Milan defence and the centre scored near the post for the first try in the fifth minute. This was soon followed by another. Inevita-

bly, bearing in mind the way he is responding to the European challenge, it was Howley who registered the points.

From Stewart's deflection at the lineout on the Milan 22-metre line, the Cardiff scrum half took a course around the back and found his way to the line unhindered to score his sixth try of the competition. Two Jarvis conversions and a penalty took the Cardiff score to 17 points in as many minutes.

Looking uncomfortable on a rain-soaked pitch, and with a stiff breeze in their faces, the Italians had made little impression at this stage. Cardiff's first-time tackling ensured the visitors were invariably in retreat.

The home team had had to alter their lineout plans before the game

began after Derwyn Jones had to withdraw with an injury sustained in the pre-match warm-up. He was replaced by Keith Stewart, who in turn had to be replaced by Lee Jones in the 26th minute.

It was not so much this disruption that saw Cardiff's authority fade in the latter part of the half. Rather, it was their lack of direction.

Ian Jones, who had come on as temporary replacement for Thomas at full back, did cross over for a try but it was disallowed when the touch judge drew the referee's attention to a misdemeanour by Andrew Lewis. This was a sign of things to come.

Instead of driving home their superiority in the forwards, Cardiff lapsed into aimless tactics between

the two 22-metre lines. Milan drew encouragement from this and it was they who ended the half with greater purpose.

Dominguez's two penalties were cancelled out by two from Jarvis but Marengoni's try and the conversion by Dominguez brought the visitors to 23-13, within reach of Cardiff's score, something which earlier they could hardly have hoped for.

Dominguez and Jarvis once more exchanged penalties. The game was now beginning to deteriorate. Milan seemed the main transgressors, with the penalty count at one period in the second half going ten to one against them. In total, it was 27-13 throughout the match. They hardly seemed to recognise the offside line. Frustration set in and both Ringer

and Properzi were shown the yellow card, the former for a late tackle, the other for booting an opponent. Jarvis succeeded with two penalties, as did Dominguez, but tries by Justin Thomas and Bennett, one of which Jarvis converted, proved to be the only highlights in the final, bleak ten minutes.

SCORERS: Cardiff: Try: Hall, Howley, Thomas, Bennett. Conversions: Jarvis (2). Penalty goals: Jarvis (2). Milan: Try: Marengoni. Conversions: Dominguez. Penalty goals: Dominguez (4).
CARDIFF: J. Thomas, S. Hall, M. Hall, L. Davies, N. Howley, L. Jones, R. Howley, A. Lewis, J. Humphreys, D. Young, J. Phipps, J. Watford, K. Stewart, M. Bennett, H. Taylor. Stewart replaced by L. Jones (26min); Lewis replaced by L. Howley (17min); Jones temporary replacement for Thomas (17min).
MILAN: F. Williams, R. Ciofi, M. Bonomi, M. Tommasi, M. Cusani, D. Dominguez, F. Gomez, F. Coneri, A. Marengoni, F. Properzi, D. Beratta, P. Padroni, G. Ciofi, P. Ottolenghi, O. Rizzotto. Williams replaced by M. Pizzani (42).
Referee: B. Pons (France).

RUGBY UNION

French turn up heat too high for Harlequins

Brive 23
Harlequins 15

FROM DAVID HANDS
RUGBY CORRESPONDENT
IN BRIVE

WHO would argue with 15,000 passionate Frenchmen amid the tumult, drums and chants of their own municipal stadium? This is what European competition is all about and it proved far too much for Harlequins as their unbeaten record shattered and died in the face of a Brive side inspired to salvage *la gloire* tarnished for France the previous day.

Saturday brought three French defeats in the Heineken Cup; yesterday, Brive raised their black and white banner high to take over the leadership of Pool C among quite extraordinary scenes. With the game deep into injury time, Sebastien Carrat, the competition's leading try scorer, raced 85 metres for Brive's only try and the pitch was invaded by dancing, singing locals. They deferred the end by only seconds; Christophe Lamaison missed the conversion, but it mattered little as Graham Crothers — himself a replacement in the second half for the injured Irish referee, Brian Stirling — called a halt to the frantic action with which Harlequins had never come to terms.

In their first foray into Europe to another passionate stadium in Belfast, Harlequins nearly lost to Ulster and now they have a better idea of what their domestic record is worth. "This was a different league," Richard Best, their director of rugby, said. "It was a very big learning experience for all of us."

Brive are by no means France's most successful side — three home wins balance three away defeats this league season — but they are hugely proud of their town and they boast inspirational playmakers in Alain Penaud, the France stand-off half, and Sebastien Viars. They are much changed from the XV that lost the French final to Toulouse last season, but there could have been no greater commitment to a cause.

Brive put together a balanced diet of strong set-piece play allied to the all-round skills of Penaud, who mixed daring runs with little grub kicks behind the defence. Indeed, the examination of the Harlequins back three began early, when Staples was badly shaken in a tackle before a minute had passed. Instantly, Viars launched a second high

ball and Staples, again, was forced to take his punishment.

The Ireland full back had enough ast to join the attack as Harlequins looked to move the ball wide, but before the first quarter was over, he was led off with bruised ribs. At that stage, Harlequins led 10-3. Carling opened events with an angled penalty goal and Challinor added a try after the spawework had been done by Watson, Gareth Llewellyn and Cabannes.

Harlequins were not to know then that they had reached their apogee. Brive settled down to retrieve the lineout deficit and edged their way back into the fray. Lamaison chipped over two simple penalties and Penaud dropped a goal.

Harlequins missed a splendid opportunity when Carling's pass dropped behind Paul with the line looming and, when Carbonneau scrambled a close-range dropped goal from a ruck, Brive turned round leading 12-10. Connolly's attacking skills were obvious, but they were not matched by his colleagues, knocked out of the stride with which they have jumped to the head of the Courage Clubs Championship.

Lamaison greeted the second half with two more penalties and, as time wore on, Harlequins found themselves in a tactical muddle, first rejecting kicks at goal in favour of tapped penalties, even though time remained on their side, and then opting to give Carling, then Challinor, longer kicks after they had failed to break the defence. Worse, individuals such as Cabannes and Wood tried to imprint their character on the match and were cut down.

The match lost shape as replacements came and went, yet Harlequins could count themselves unfortunate when Williams was not awarded an impetus try. Instead, he was penalised for playing the ball in the tackle, and, with the stadium in a mounting frenzy, Connolly too, found himself laid low; the loose ball was moved swiftly to Carrat, who brought the house down with his *pièce de résistance*.

SCORERS: Brive: Try: Carrat. Penalty goals: Lamaison (4). Dropped goals: Penaud, Carbonneau. Harlequins: Try: Challinor. Conversions: Carling. Penalty goals: Carling.
BRIVE: S. Viars, G. Fauré, D. Vandel, C. Lamaison, B. Carrat, A. Penaud, P. Carbonneau, D. Cusani, L. Travers, R. Ciofi, G. Rualas, E. Allibert, A. Rens, Dom, T. Lacroix. Carrat replaced by F. Duboussat (55min); Rualas replaced by G. Rens (57); Ciofi replaced by A. Boute (79). Fauré replaced by R. Pautin (78).
HARLEQUINS: J. Staples, J. Williams, W. Carrick, P. Paul, G. Connolly, P. Challinor, H. Harris, L. Bennett, K. Wood, L. Leonard, W. Carron, G. Lister, L. Givens, Llewellyn, L. Cabannes, M. Watson. Staples replaced by S. Phipps (17); Phipps replaced by D. Laper (61); Watson replaced by R. Jenkins (67).
Referee: B. Stirling (Ireland), replaced by G. Crowther, Ireland, 56).



Kevin Pitt, of Natal, releases his threequarters during the Currie Cup victory over Transvaal at Ellis Park. Photograph: Jida Ngwenya

Treviso gain first victory for Italy

By OUR SPORTS STAFF

BENETTON Treviso claimed the first Italian victory in the Heineken European Cup this season when they beat Edinburgh 43-23 at Myreside yesterday. The defeat, by seven tries to three, condemned Edinburgh to the bottom of group A, after four defeats in four matches. Pontypridd lead the group from Dax and Bath.

There were two tries each yesterday for Leonardo Perziano, the Treviso wing, and Alessandro Troncon, the captain and scrum half. Francesco Mazzariol, the stand-off half, scored 13 points. Allan Donaldson, Derrick Lee and Andrew Lucking replied with the Edinburgh tries.

"They did things much faster than us," Graham Hogg, the Edinburgh coach, said. "The problem for our boys was not technique but a matter of playing at a different level." Ian Barnes, the forwards coach, added:

Oliver Sourgens, the Bégies tight-head prop, has been banned for 30 days after being sent off for punching Alan Reynolds, the Swansea flanker, during the 31-31 draw in pool D of the European Conference at St Helen's on Saturday.

Swansea were 26 points down in as many minutes, but somehow recovered to maintain their unbeaten record. However, Bourgoin's 24-9 victory over Gloucester yesterday means that it is they who now head the pool.

A wide, angled conversion

by Arwel Thomas of a last-gasp try from Scott Gibbs ensured Swansea a share of the points. Bégies must hope that Bourgoin beat Swansea on Saturday and that they can make up a huge points deficit on Swansea Welshmen in their final match against Ebbw Vale, who beat London Irish 28-20 on Saturday.

The first fully professional rugby season in South Africa ended on Saturday, with Natal retaining the Currie Cup with a 33-15 win over Transvaal at Ellis Park.

It was a disappointing end to the season for Francois Pienaar, the Transvaal captain. Deposed as the South Africa captain a fortnight ago and playing in his hundredth game for his province, he was forced to play second fiddle to Gary Teichmann, his opposite number and successor as South Africa captain.

Two second-half tries from Andre Joubert settled the match after Natal had trailed 15-12.

Auckland clinched their fourth successive New Zealand national championship title at Eden Park yesterday, beating Counties 46-15. They have already won the Super 12 and Ranfurly Shield. In another blistering exhibition of 15-man rugby, Auckland ran in seven tries in two.

AUSTRALIA XV vs Scotland A, at Glasgow, Wednesday. M. Byrne, T. Horne, D. Hooper, J. Lister, J. Bell, S. Hogg, S. Payne, A. Hogg, M. Foley, A. Blain, J. Edgar (captain), D. Gilpin, T. Kulu, M. Reid, D. Wilson. Replacements: S. Larkham, R. Torrie, J. Wallace, M. Connors, C. Blain, M. Caputo.

Eales thinks district route is the best way forward

Scottish Borders 25
Leinster 34

By MARK SOUSTER

SINCE no Scottish side has progressed past the pool stages in Europe, critics will no doubt look at the record of Scotland's representatives in this, their first year of participation, and point a knowing finger that roughly translates into: "Told you so." They will attempt to resurrect the club in Europe argument and offer evidence of only two victories, one each by the Borders and Glasgow, as proof that the district route is a road to nowhere. They would be wrong to do so.

This was always going to be a year of stock-taking and adjustment for Scottish sides; the clubs, with their meagre resources, would have fared even worse. Their supporters might claim that top-class players would have been lured to the best clubs by the prospect of Europe, but that in itself would not guarantee success; loyalty and team spirit are commodities money cannot buy.

The comments of John Eales, the captain of the Australian touring team that arrived in Edinburgh last Friday, will have been music to the ears of those at Murrayfield who have pushed the district cause. Asked for the secret of his country's success in recent years, Eales insisted it was because of the players' exposure to top-level

provincial and representative rugby, the reasons advanced by the Scottish Rugby Union. Clubs, he said, were involved only at the grass roots.

The Borders would do well to learn lessons in a little hard-nosed pragmatism and how to shut up shop, given that they threw away a game that they should have won comfortably. Playing into the stiff wind, they led 22-5 after half an hour in which their forwards were dominant and possession was plentiful. The impressive Aitken and Changling, with an interception from 50 metres, had scored tries that Gary Parker had converted.

All Leinster could offer was a score, albeit a smart one, engineered by Costello, who set up the all-action Oswald with a neat reverse pass. Alan McGowan's two penalty goals appeared mere window dressing.

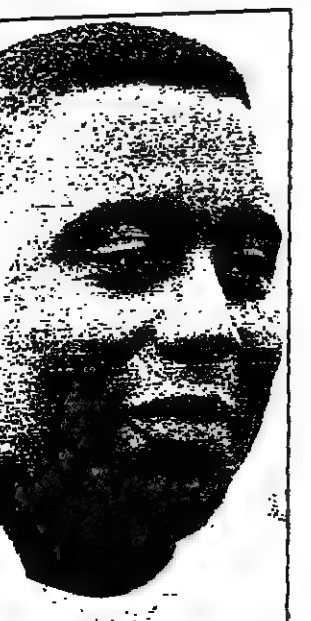
In the second half though it went wrong. The normally reliable Parker missed four penalty goals in 11 minutes which would have put clear water between the sides. Instead, Borders collapsed.

The loss of Chalmers with bruised ribs did not help but the Leinster back row found a second wind and took the game to the Scots, who were found wanting. Leinster tightened up their game, cut out the mistakes and duly prospered.

SCORERS: Scottish Borders: Try: Aitken, Changling, Parker. Conversions: Parker (2). Penalty goals: Parker (2). Leinster: Try: Costello (London Irish), Clarke replaced by G. Dempsey (Blackrock College), V. Costello (London Irish), Clarke replaced by F. Duggan (60); P. Potts replaced by S. Potts (England).

(Metros): C. Chalmers (Metros), B. Reidman (Metros), captain; N. McCloy (Leinster), S. Brodie (Metros), J. Ferguson (Leinster), S. Bennett (Metros), I. Eddowes (Leinster), S. Allen (Metros), K. Armstrong (Leinster), G. Hogg (Metros). Chalmers replaced by B. Bain (Metros, 64min).
LEINSTER: C. Costello (Leinster College), D. Hogg (St Mary's College), M. Potts (Metros), K. McCullough (Leinster), A. McGowan (Blackrock College), N. Hogg (Oxford University), H. Murray (Metros), M. McDermott (Leinster), A. McKean (Leinster), G. Potts (Old Wesley school), F. Potts (Old Wesley school), M. O'Leary (London Irish), D. Oswald (Blackrock College), V. Costello (London Irish), Clarke replaced by G. Dempsey (Blackrock College), V. Costello replaced by S. Potts (Leinster, 61).
Referee: S. Potts (England).

Bath tough it out to catch Dax in a vicious circle



Ojomoh: outstanding

Bath 25
Dax 16

By ALISON KERVIN

RUGBY is so much simpler and infinitely easier to predict when players conform to national stereotypes. Life became incredibly complicated this summer when the All Blacks decided to send running rugby players to the World Cup. They forced us to completely rethink all our preconceptions about their forward dominated style.

Luckily, the Heineken Cup is a veritable haven of stereotypical behaviour, with the French teams in particular providing us with opportunity aplenty to confirm our beliefs. France has stylish, talented players in abundance in this

tournament and several of them were playing for Dax on Saturday, but their fatal flaw — their lack of discipline and their immediate slide into aggression under pressure — has been the undoing of many of their clubs.

Last week it was Pau who looked awesome against Llanelli before resorting to dirty tactics and forcing the final 30 minutes into a free-for-all battle. This week it was Dax who lost the plot half way through the game. They had the first 20 minutes sewn up and looked certain to send Bath rolling out of the cup at an embarrassingly early stage, then they allowed the home side to steal the match back.

Dax played some lovely, entertaining rugby for the first quarter but, as the penalty count went against them, their

fiery temperament trapped them in a vicious circle. The more they felt the match was slipping out of their grasp, the more they repeated the infringements, killing the ball or pulling down of the mauls. With Callard on top kicking form, the penalties flew over and his boot alone amassed 17 of Bath's points more than Dax managed in total, for all their natural talent.

Bath worked together as a team for the victory, exerting dogged determination to whittle their way up the scoreboard. Dax showed flair and creativity through the individuals in the team, but nothing like the collective will to win that was the essence of the Bath effort.

Bath forwards lambasted for their performance against Pontypridd last week, did an

excellent job of containing Dax in the set pieces, and Steve Ojomoh, in particular, was outstanding. He and Nigel Redman were the stars of Bath's brilliant tackling performance which contributed enormously to their eventual victory, and Redman did a superb job of containing the bruising Olivier Merle in the line-outs.

There was one try from each side to punctuate the kicking marathon. Dax's came from a Bath error as Carr's pass fell into the arms of Mola, the Dax wing. He raced for the line, chipped ahead and touched down the ball.

Bath's rugby league convert, Henry Paul, scored after he, along with Guscott in the centre and Robinson and Adebayo on the wings, had struggled to find enough space

to make any impression on the Dax defence.

Bath undoubtedly missed De Glanville's organisational ability in this match, but they should be commended for their valiant efforts in pulling the match together and toughing out the win. Meanwhile, Dax will continue to blame their defeat, and the defeats of other French teams, on British refereeing.

SCORERS: Bath: Try: Paul. Conversions: Callard. Penalty goals: Callard (2). Carr. Dax: Try: Mola. Conversions: Douthe. Penalty goals: Douthe (3).
BATH: J. Callard, J. Robinson, M. Paul, J. Guscott, A. Adebayo, M. Carr, C. Hartford, D. Hogg, G. Adams, J. Maltall, N. Thomas, M. Hogg, N. Redman, R. Walker, S. Ojomoh. Redman replaced by B. Cusack (55min). Callard replaced by M. Potts (72).
DAX: R. Douthe, U. Mola, P. Goodwin, F. Tadj, P. Labeysse, F. Duboussat, J. Dore, C. Guscott, R. Bennett, D. Laperriere, O. Merle, F. Laperriere, O. Roussel, R. Barnes, F. Potts. Douthe replaced by J. Dubois (60); Maltall replaced by F. Duggan (60); Potts replaced by G. Noms (68).
Referee: B. Smith (Ireland).

HOCKEY

Reading hit back to earn joint leadership

By SYDNEY FRISKIN

AFTER defeating Teddington 3-1 on Saturday, Old Loughtonians completed a strenuous weekend with a 5-2 home win against Guildford at Chigwell yesterday to retain joint leadership of the National League.

Paul Dover, a talented mid-field performer, provided the day's best moment in yesterday's match which was dominated by Old Loughtonians in both periods. Returning from temporary suspension, he covered half the length of the field at high speed to lay on Ralph's goal which sealed victory three minutes before the end.

Ian Jennings, Guildford's centre half, briefly held the stage with a goal from a short corner to bring his aggregate since the start of the league in 1988 to 151. The goal by Jennings had cut Old Loughtonians' lead to 2-1 but he was denied another soon after when Seaton in goal deflected his shot with a splendid diving save.

Nick Thompson, from a short corner and a penalty stroke, Philpot, and Morrison from a short corner were the other scorers for Old Loughtonians. Apart from Jennings, Matton replied for Guildford.

A goal by Ashdown with only three minutes to spare enabled Reading to snatch a 4-3 home win over Teddington after a four-hour struggle. The score at half-time was 2-2, and then Teddington went ahead after the interval, but Reading hit back to earn joint leadership with Old Loughtonians.

Reading's other scorers were Pearn and Wyatt from a short corner and a penalty stroke. McCutcheon with two goals, his second from a penalty stroke, and Billson replied for Teddington. Mark Hoskin of Reading was ordered from the bench by the match delegate after he had reacted strongly to a head injury suffered by his brother Howard.

Cannock remained in touch with a 9-1 home victory over Surbiton, establishing a 4-1 lead by half-time after Hussain had reduced their early 2-0 lead. Cruncheon's five goals, added to the three he scored on Saturday in the 5-1 defeat of Barford Tigers, took his tally for the season to 20 in seven matches. Edwards and Farnham from a short corner added to the two goals scored by Orgon.

Southgate trounced Barford Tigers 7-1 yesterday with two goals apiece by Woods and Simons. Waugh, Gibbins and Danny Kerry added to the score before Dharminder Singh replied from a penalty stroke.

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Court of Appeal

Anomaly in law on mortgage frauds

Law Report October 28 1996

Regina v Graham (H. K.)
Regina v Kansal
Regina v Ali (Sajid)
Regina v Marsh
Regina v Graham (G. A.)
Regina v Price
Regina v Bramich

Before Lord Bingham of Cornhill,
Lord Chief Justice, Mr Justice
Blond and Mr Justice Cresswell
[Judgment October 25]

A glaring anomaly in the criminal law relating to dishonesty and mortgage frauds exposed by the House of Lords in *R v Preddy* (The Times July 11, 1996) 3 WLR 255 resulted in the quashing of convictions of seven appellants and the substitution of verdicts in alternative offences in the cases of four of them.

The Court of Appeal, in a reserved judgment, allowed the appeals of Mrs Hemamali Kristina Graham, a solicitor, of attempting to obtain property by deception; Mr Rupa Lal Kansal, a five counts of obtaining sums of money by deception; and of Mr Sajid Pasha Ali of attempting to steal a credit of £1,000,000 belonging to a bank. In each of those cases, the court determined that the conviction could not be regarded as safe, that no substitution of an alternative offence had any basis and that ordering of a retrial was not appropriate.

In each of the appeals of Terence Colin Marsh, Gary Allan Graham, Paul Graham Price and David Bramich, who were involved in different motor vehicle businesses, and were convicted on various counts of obtaining property by deception, the court quashed their convictions, held that there could be no question of substitution where an attempt had been made but where a cheque in fact had been obtained. The appellants in the particular counts implicitly included allegations of an offence contrary to section 2(2) of the Theft Act 1968 and convictions under section 2(2) were substituted.

Mr Ivan Krollek for H. K. Graham; Mr Andrew Radcliffe for the Crown.
Mr Ivan Krollek for Kansal; Mr William Coker, QC, for the Crown.
Mr Anthony Arledge, QC, and Miss Rosemary Woodhouse-Smart, QC, assigned by the Registrar of Criminal Appeals, for Ali; Miss Jane Sullivan for the Crown.
Mr Richard Lissack, QC, who

did not appear below and Mr James Connell, assigned by the Registrar of Appeals, for Marsh, G. A. Graham, Price and Bramich; Mr Philip Mott, QC and Mr Tom Leeper for the Crown.
Mr Bruce Houlder, QC and Mr David Perry, for the prosecution.

THE LORD CHIEF JUSTICE said that the applications and appeals had been listed and heard together because they raised a number of common questions prompted by the *Preddy* decision, which was concerned with section 15(1) of the 1968 Act.

In recent years those who dishonestly made false representations to lending institutions and thereby induced those institutions to make loans which they would not otherwise have made had been prosecuted under section 15(1). Many mortgage lenders had been victims of such misrepresentations, and in such cases the offence had become known as mortgage fraud.

The Criminal Appeal Act 1995 replaced section 2(1) of the 1968 Act with a shorter and simpler provision: "Subject to the provisions of this Act, the Court of Appeal—(a) shall allow and appeal against a conviction of the offence if the court is of the opinion that the conviction is unsafe; and (b) shall dismiss such an appeal in any other case."

The new provision was plainly intended to concentrate attention on one question: whether, in the light of any arguments and evidence adduced on appeal, the Court of Appeal considered a conviction unsafe.

If the court was satisfied, despite any misdirection of law or any irregularity in the conduct of the trial or any fresh evidence, that the conviction was safe the court would dismiss the appeal.

But if, for whatever reason, the court concluded that the appellant was wrongly convicted of the offence charged, or was left in doubt whether the appellant was rightly convicted of that offence or not, then it must of necessity consider the conviction unsafe.

The court was then subject to a binding duty to allow the appeal. It could make no difference that the appellant might, if duly indicted, have been rightly convicted of some other offence. Where the condition in section 2(1)(a) as now stood was satisfied, the court had no discretion to exercise.

The Crown submitted that the amendment of section 2 had

effect no change in the law: the crucial question was whether a misdirection of justice had occurred; and where the criminality of the defendant was clearly established the practice of the court had been and should be to hold that there had been no misdirection merely because the offence had been misdescribed in the indictment.

His Lordship referred to *R v McHugh* (1977) 64 Cr App R 92; *R v Molyneux* (1980) 72 Cr App R 111; *R v Ayres* (1984) AC 447; *R v Pickford* (1985) QB 208 and said that their Lordships would disregard resort to undue technicality.

A conviction would not be regarded as unsafe because it was possible to point to some drafting or clerical error, or omission, or discrepancy, or departure from good or prescribed practice. *R v McHugh* (1977) 64 Cr App R 92; *R v Molyneux* (1980) 72 Cr App R 111; *R v Ayres* (1984) AC 447; *R v Pickford* (1985) QB 208 would be decided under the new law in the same way as under the old.

But if it was clear as a matter of law that the particulars of offence specified in the indictment could not, even if established, support a conviction of the offence of which the defendant was accused, a conviction of such offence, in their Lordships' opinion, to be considered unsafe. If a defendant could not in law be guilty of the offence charged on the facts relied on, no conviction of that offence could be other than unsafe.

The prosecution contended in each of the present appeals that, if the court was otherwise minded to allow the appeals, it should instead exercise the power in section 3 of the 1968 Act to substitute verdicts of guilty of other offences said to be expressly or impliedly included in the counts of which the appellants had been convicted.

His Lordship considered *R v Caslin* (1961) 1 WLR 59; *R v Deacon* (1973) 1 WLR 696; *R v Lillis* (1972) 2 QB 336; *R v Wilson* (1984) 1 AC 242; followed by *R v Gullefer* (1990) 1 AC 699 and applied in *R v Mander* (1995) 1 AC 208 and said that, before their Lordships could substitute a conviction of an alternative offence, the prosecution would have to establish two requirements:

- 1 That the jury could, on the evidence, find the appellant guilty of some other offence, offence B, and
- 2 that the jury must have been satisfied of facts which proved the appellant to be guilty of offence B.

As to the first, it would be sufficient, looking at the indictment, not the evidence, the allegation in the particular count in the indictment expressly or impliedly included an allegation of offence B.

A count charging offence A impliedly contained an allegation of offence B if the allegation in the particular count would ordinarily involve an allegation of offence B and on the facts of the particular case did so.

As to the second, their Lordships' court had only the verdict of the jury on which to go. The fact that the jury did not have a proper direction as to offence B was a highly relevant consideration, as was the question whether there were reasonable grounds for concluding that the conduct of the defence would have been materially affected if the appellant had been charged with offence B.

The power in section 3 of the 1968 Act had usually been exercised in relation to offences of violence or public order offences by substituting a lesser offence for the offence charged, there being in such instances a clear hierarchy of offences at common law or by statute.

Their Lordships had been asked to consider other offences for one or more of which, it had been argued, convictions could be substituted in the present appeals if, contrary to the Crown's main contention, their Lordships considered the convictions, or some of them, unsafe. They were 1 Theft.

2 Section 17 of the 1968 Act, relating, inter alia, to destruction of documents made for any accounting purpose and making use of any such document knowing it to be false. It was clear from *R v Mander* (1995) 1 AC 208 and *Attorney-General's Reference (No 1 of 1991)* (1991) 1 WLR 34 that the effect of that section was not to be whittled down and their Lordships were not persuaded that knowledge of the purpose for which any record or document was made or required formed part of the mens rea of the offence.

It was, nonetheless, clear that the section focused on the existence of an account or record or document made or required for an accounting purpose, and those essential ingredients of the offence.

3 Evasion of liability by deception.

4 Procuring the execution of a valuable security.

5 Obtaining services by deception under section 1 of the Theft Act 1978. The practical utility of section 1(1) and (2) of the 1978 Act had been greatly limited by *R v Hales* (1995) Crim LR 624 and in their Lordships' judgment the time had come when the ruling in *Hales* should no longer be regarded as good authority. It should no longer be followed. It might, in the short term, provide a basis for indicting those responsible for at least some fraudulent transactions.

6 Conspiracy to defraud.

7 Attempts. It was established law that the mental element required to show that a defendant was guilty of an attempt to commit an offence might be greater than that required for the full offence.

8 Recklessness.

The conditions which permitted the court to order a retrial were twofold: the court had to allow the appeal and consider that the interests of justice required a retrial.

The first condition was either satisfied or it was not. The second required an exercise of judgment and would involve consideration of the public interest and the legitimate interests of the defendant.

The public interest was generally served by the prosecution of those reasonably suspected on available evidence of serious crime, if such prosecution could be conducted without unfairness to or oppression of the defendant.

The legitimate interests of the defendant would often call for consideration of the time which had passed since the alleged offence, and any penalty the defendant might already have paid before the quashing of the conviction. The offences for which a defendant might be ordered by the court to be retried were, however, strictly limited by section 7(2) of the 1968 Act.

As to the prosecution's contentions that the court should, if it found an existing conviction to be unsafe, exercise the power in section 3 of the 1968 Act to substitute verdicts of guilty of other offences in each of the present appeals, their Lordships were not persuaded that knowledge of the purpose for which any record or document was made or required formed part of the mens rea of the offence.

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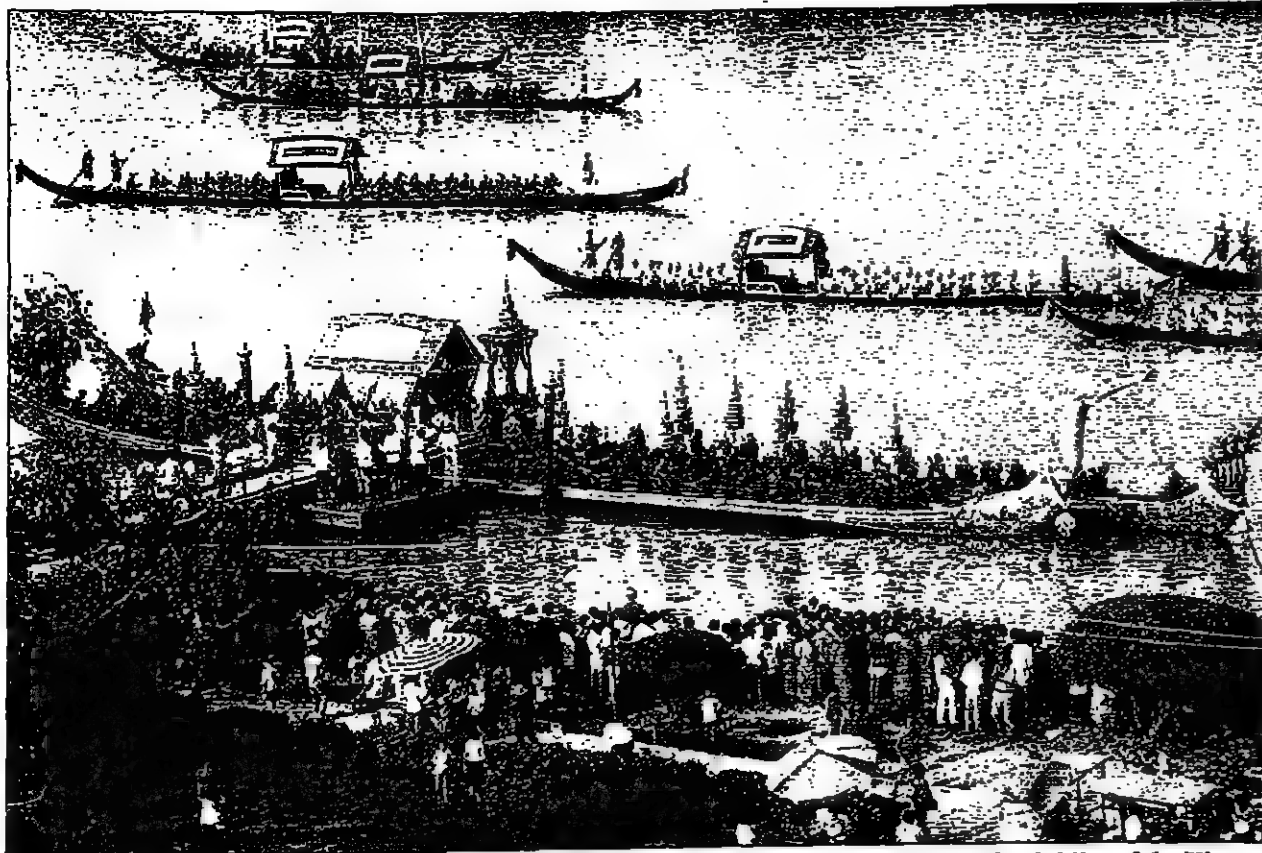
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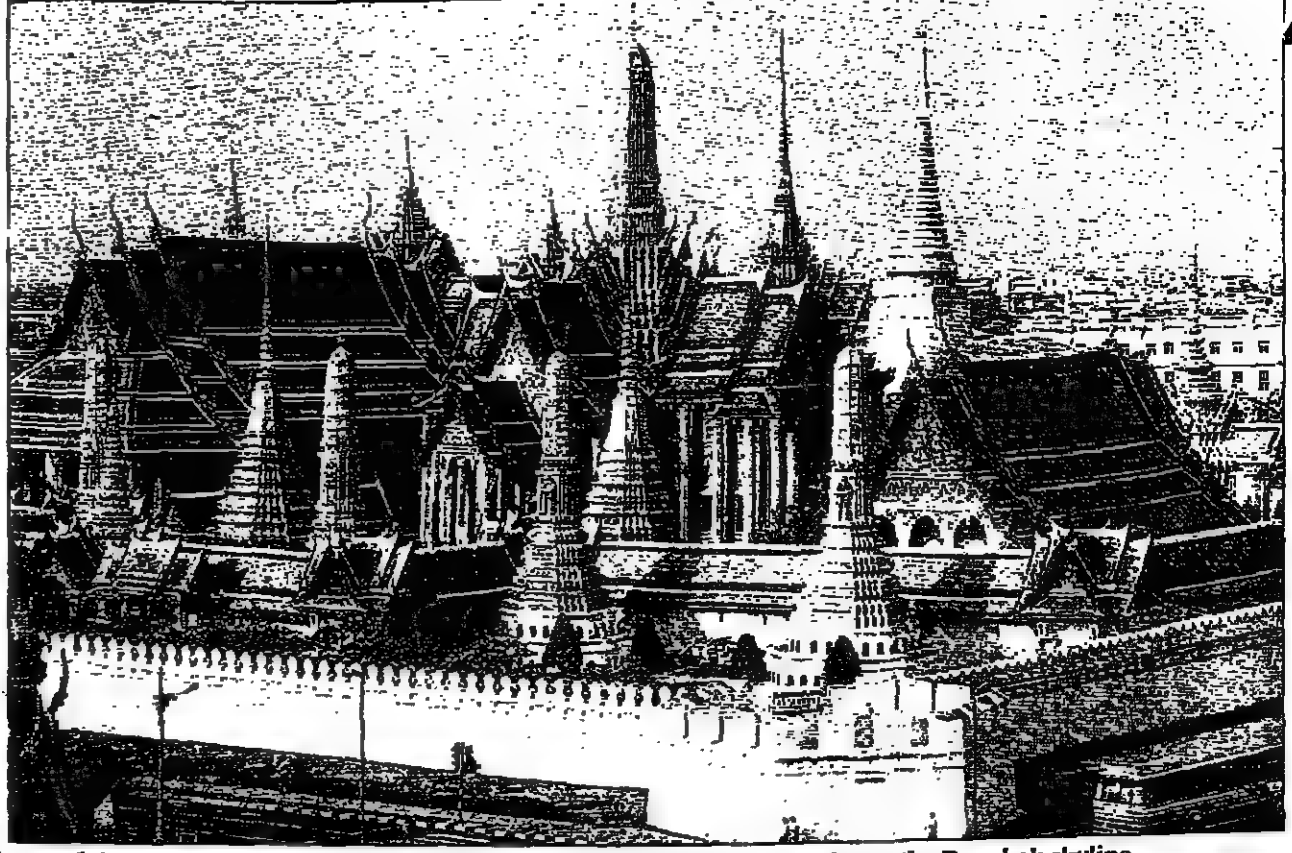
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As the Queen begins a state visit to Thailand, we report on an ancient country in transition



A ceremony with traditional barges on the River Chao Phraya marks the golden jubilee of the King's reign, and the Grand Palace — Wat Phra Kaew — makes a dramatic contribution to the Bangkok skyline



King plays strong role at key point

Thailand is marking the 50th anniversary of King Bhumibol Adulyadej's accession to the throne at a moment when the country is poised to consolidate its remarkable growth in economic prosperity. There is no better testament to this than the extravagant sweep of steel and smoked-glass high-rise buildings that now dominate Bangkok.

The King's role in his country's progress through political and economic reform is manifest. No monarch has played such a key part in his country's politics at critical junctures yet managed to retain the position of the royal household above the day-to-day political fray. This has been achieved without the traumas through which some neighbouring states are still passing and with the customary Thai skill in bending with the political winds to retain independence.

Considering that the kingdom was at the nexus of the conflict between communism and capitalism for decades, watched Maoism take hold of neighbouring Cambodia and had its own active communist insurgency in poor rural areas, it is all the more remarkable.

The rapid economic expansion of the 1980s has accelerated beyond most people's expectations in the 1990s, alongside a measure of democracy. Both are bringing potential problems for the next decades which will demand courageous changes of policy and a better quality of political life.

More than most countries in the region which achieved economic lift-off over the same period, Thailand is now at a political and economic turning point. The low-cost, low-wage economy has served the country well in bringing prosperity to the capital, but there is now an urgent need for a change of direction and for a better balance in the economy between the capital and the countryside.

"This is a one-town country," says a senior government figure. Wage costs are now dictating higher point-of-sale prices and it is no longer possible to compete in the market at the same level as before. China and India now offer products comparable to Thai textiles and footwear, with labour costs that Thailand can no longer hope to match. Worse still for the society as a whole is the imbalance in incomes between city and country which has caused such social dislocation in neighbouring countries.

The Thai government needs to come to terms with the fact that there is no alternative other than to move the economy more speedily up the international ladder, with high-tech investments so vital to the information age.

Singapore and Malaysia have shown the way but, as Thais are proud to point out, theirs is not a country which depends on central direction of policy. The massive bail-out by foreign investors from the Thai stock market in early October has put down a marker to the future. Thais may rant about the fierce foreigners' failure to

support Thailand in its hour of need, but the message they have sent is a vital one: the Stock Exchange of Thailand is not the place to put your money until there is reform.

Just as the present king has been vital to the economic and political direction of the country through ensuring stability, it was an earlier king who set the stage for its industrial development.

King Rama IV, who ruled from 1851 to 1868, became one of the outstanding leaders of 19th-century Asia. King Mongkut, as he was known, opened the country to foreigners, built Bangkok's first paved road and introduced modern medicine.

King Bhumibol, who has ruled since 1946, has been a steady presence in the country's history. He has been a steady presence in the country's history. He has been a steady presence in the country's history.

He was completely correct in his calculations but he contracted malaria during the journey and

died on his return to Bangkok. It was his son King Chulalongkorn whose reign carried Thailand into the new century. He brought modernity in the form of electric light and trams and dispatched his sons to study in the capitals of Europe. They returned with professional qualifications, progressive ideas and a sense of responsibility for moving the country forward. He was the first Thai king to travel extensively in Asia.

Of a weekend visit to Windsor in 1907 he wrote: "It must be pleasant to be a British king, so long as one does not want to have too much of one's own way. One must let others do the work. They usually come and tell you about it before, and if you have any ideas of your own you can state them. But if they persist in having their own way you must let it go, otherwise it may lead to a disastrous quarrel. This system works very well in England, and this king knows very well how to make it work."

Central to the Thai success story has been the transformation of the country's politics from a depressingly regular series of coups by army figures that reached their bloodiest nadir 20 years ago when students were killed at Thammasat University. Since then attempted coups d'état have become fewer and less violent.

The greater political stability has brought not only greater foreign investor confidence but boosted the vital tourist industry. The notion of a Western-style democracy started to take hold in the early 1980s with the Government under the leadership of the urban former army commander General Prem Tinsulanonda. But the army is still there in the background. With so many attractive new destinations for foreign investment there is no scope for political mistakes if Thailand is to continue on its upward trajectory.

DAVID WATTS

A long-lasting friendship

Great Britain's relations with Thailand go back a long way. A century ago, Thailand was one of the few independent Asian kingdoms, and its 600-year monarchy won Britain's respect and admiration. Queen Victoria and Thailand's king corresponded and exchanged gifts, which will be on display during the Queen's visit.

As the ruler of Burma, Britain extended its power to the frontier of Siam, and the two countries respected each other's integrity and political stability. The friendship — though distant — was reinforced during the war when Siam, despite Japanese occupation, never gave up its struggle for freedom and indeed changed its name to Thailand, "land of the free", to underline this point.

Today British relations are closer, deeper and far more immediate. Last year about 270,000 British tourists visited the country. Thailand is one of Britain's most important markets in Asia, and trade has been growing rapidly over the past five years. English is the main foreign language.

The expansion of trade is a priority for both countries. Though Thailand is not a traditional market for British companies, trade and investment have increased greatly in recent years. British visible exports to Thailand for 1995 were £837 million, up 12 per cent on 1994. Britain was the second-largest European investor in Thai-

land last year, and remained the fifth-largest overall.

The United Kingdom's share of the Thai market in 1995 was 2 per cent. About 25 per cent of British exports are machinery; the other top sellers are cars, telecommunications equipment and whisky.

In September last year, the British Thai Business Group was launched to identify new opportunities, as well as joint ventures in third countries. The first meeting was held in Bangkok, and the second in London in July.

Bangkok's growth has strained its infrastructure, and the promise by successive governments to tackle the problems, especially of urban transport, has opened opportunities for many British companies.

Expansion of trade has been paralleled by a sharp increase in the number of high-level visitors to Thailand. In January 1995 the Chancellor of the Exchequer went there, followed in May by Alistair Goodlad, then the Foreign Office Minister of State, who reopened the British Consulate in Chiang Mai as a trade-focused mission. The President of the Board of Trade went to Thailand in September with a large business delegation, and in March John Major and Jeremy Hanley, the Foreign Office Minister of State, visited Thailand for the inaugural Asia-Europe meeting. An impressive number of senior

Thai politicians and ministers have visited Britain, including the then Finance Minister, Dr Surakiart Sathirathai, in January this year. Members of the Thai royal family are also regular visitors: Princess Sirindhorn came in July 1995 to receive an honorary degree at the University of Aberdeen.

She visited again in July to attend an audience with the Queen and a degree ceremony at the School of Oriental and African Studies at the University of London. Princess Chulabhorn visited Britain in April to attend a chemistry conference at the University of Sussex.

Thailand's growing prosperity has led to a reduction in British bilateral aid. Remaining British projects are focused on training and scholarships for Thai government officials, particularly in the fields of developing technical and managerial skills, public health, the environment and good government. Britain provides Thailand with a generous programme of counter-narcotic assistance and military training. Government support is also given to British non-governmental organisations and volunteers working on projects for disabled people, AIDS victims and HIV carriers, and urban migrants.

Thai-British links will grow in almost all fields, as trade expands and two ancient monarchies learn a new respect for each other.

MICHAEL BINYON
Diplomatic Editor

David Watts profiles the first living Thai monarch to be awarded the title 'great'

Royal legacy of past 50 years

No modern monarch inspires such love and loyalty as does King Bhumibol Adulyadej of Thailand. Talk to a member of the nobility and he will speak of his admiration for the King and the monarch's devotion to the Thai people: even the most disaffected students find little to fault in their monarch and will reserve criticism for the government of the day. Such is the strength of the King's following.

Thai politicians of varying quality come and go but the people know he will always be there, ready to intervene when the venality and corruption of their politics become more than they can bear. "We don't care about the Government. Sometimes it's good and sometimes it's bad — but it comes and goes," one fervent supporter of the monarch said. "The King is always there."

As a result, King Bhumibol is the first living Thai monarch to be awarded the title "great" by his people. The outstanding reforming Thai monarchs of the 19th and early 20th century have been accorded such acclaim, but always after their deaths.

The esteem stems from the very real contribution the King makes to the welfare of his country and its people. Drawing on his education in science, and law and political science, at Lausanne University, he never travels abroad but spends seven or eight months every year outside Bangkok. He travels tens of thousands of miles oversee-



King Bhumibol Adulyadej, Thailand's longest-reigning monarch, whose image adorns the streets of Bangkok

ing rural development, watching over more than 1,500 of his own projects. These range from fish farming to rain-making, from reservoirs to crop substitution for the opium-growing tribes on the edge of the Golden Triangle.

The value of these projects ranges from inexpensive community development to a multi-million-dollar irrigation scheme.

Most of the time, the King is accompanied by Queen Sirikit and at least one of his children. But wherever he goes, the air is one of informality. When he is not on the move, he is just as likely to be reminding Thais in the capital that, spectacular though his high-rise riches have become, the pursuit of wealth must not become an end in itself. Special projects near his palace in Bangkok include an experimental dairy farm and a project to improve the strain of Thai rice.

No one has forgotten the

effect of King Bhumibol on the communist insurgents who threatened the stability of rural areas in the 1970s and early 1980s, when militant communism was on the march in neighbouring Cambodia and Laos. With a large section of southern Thailand in the hands of the commu-

"We don't care about the Government — it comes and goes. The King is always there"

nists, the King intervened to try to induce them to surrender. The local army commander announced that *paseuk* — the "father warrior" — was on the way and they had better behave themselves. As soon as the King's helicopter came into view, they appeared from the jungle and laid down their assault rifles, satisfied that they would be treated fairly.

That confidence stems from

tradition of Thai kings' having a bell at the palace door which any citizen is free to ring to make direct representations to the monarch. This custom is exemplified in the King's oft-quoted motto, which adorns one of the capital's main roads: "I will rule Siam with fairness and justice."

Yet, unlike his royal predecessors, he was not trained for the role of King, coming to it in 1946 at the age of 19 on the death of his elder brother.

Prince Ananda, who mysteriously died of a bullet wound. Four years later, he married the daughter of the then Thai ambassador to London, Mom Rajawongse Sirikit, with whom he has four children. The eldest, Princess Ubolratana, married an American and now lives in the United States; the others are Princess Maha Chakri Sirindhorn, Princess Chulabhorn and Crown Prince Vajiralong-



Tragic change at British embassy

As one sits beneath an antique *punka* — or ceiling fan — in the British embassy residence here, being served by white-uniformed retainers, Bangkok's urban nightmare — just beyond the Gurkhas guarding the ornate gates — seems somehow remote. The windows frame an exotic garden of rich tropical orchids, palms and bamboo, lovingly tended by eight embassy gardeners, in one of Thai capital's choicest parts.

James Hodge, Britain's new ambassador to Thailand, an amiable though down-to-earth Scot who will be in attendance during the forthcoming state visit of Queen Elizabeth and the Duke of Edinburgh, finds himself here by a cruel twist of fate, as replacement for Christian Adams, the former ambassador to Thailand, who died of a heart attack in July.

Mr Hodge, who had been minister No 2 to Sir Len Appleby, the ambassador in Peking, for a short while, departed for London with his wife Frances, where he had a rapid round of briefings on his Thai posting, followed by a quickly-arranged meeting with the Queen at Balmoral.

Though both the Prince Philip and the Prince of Wales were wearing kilts during the audience, Mr Hodge was without his Gordon Highland dress; it was still on its way from Peking.

Mr Hodge, who is 52, read English at Edinburgh, where he was born, shortly before Robin Cook, the Labour frontbench spokesman on foreign affairs, and Malcolm Rifkind, the Foreign Secretary, who accompanies the Queen here. He presented credentials to King



Hodge: new ambassador
James Hodge,
our new man
in Bangkok

Bhumibol Adulyadej only last week, and this week was working flat out to finalise details of the Queen's programme, with no time for even a quick game of tennis on the embassy courts.

Acquaintances say that Mr Hodge, who is credited by colleagues with a sharp mind and a quick grasp of detail, was used to fairly spartan assignments, including Nigeria, and the agreeable Thai post represents a complete change of mood.

"Jim was obviously pleased to be named ambassador to such a pleasant country at such an important time — the Thai King's golden jubilee combined with a British royal visit — but said it came about tragically after the death of Mr Adams, whom he had known," said a friend.

Frances, his wife, who has brought her Chinese Flying Pigeon bicycle with her but dares not face Bangkok's traffic, has scarcely had time to explore the gardens, with

their statue of an imperious-looking Queen Victoria peering out on traffic jams in Ploenchit Road and an overhead railway that is being built. She is busy helping to co-ordinate arrangements for a state dinner seating 70 of the cream of Thai society at which Queen Elizabeth will act as host to the Thai king and queen. Fortunately, the embassy has an excellent though homely chef (dessert a speciality), and bread-and-butter pudding with cream is now Mr Hodge's own special favourite.

When he has a rare moment free, our man in Bangkok has been sitting under a *punka* (there is also air-conditioning), reading John le Carré's latest novel, although the residence, with its undertone of more genteel times in Asia, evokes more the memory of Somerset Maugham.

The British community in Bangkok is enraged at reports that the Foreign Office may sell off part of these spacious grounds at vast profit, probably for another shopping mall. The embassy, however, says all options are open on this rare green oasis in the heart of a polluted capital, where the British have held sway since 1922.

Mr Hodge is also ambassador to neighbouring Laos and will soon present his credentials in Vientiane. There is certain not to be a British royal visit there: the former communist regime's one-party government, still in power, put the King and Queen of Laos in a labour camp in the mid-1970s and they died there of malaria and neglect.

JAMES PRINGLE

The traditional Thai way of life is being eroded as the economic boom fosters western consumerism

Culture shock of the new

The building of Bangkok's second international airport has been delayed because the Government rejected the original design of the main terminal as being "not Thai enough". The American architects are now reshaping it with hints of graceful classic temples and palaces. Thai people love western products and a western way of life but want those things to have a tinge of Thai style.

They seem to be fighting a losing battle judging by the skylines of Bangkok and the provincial cities, where concrete and glass towers clash unhappily with gleaming temples, palm trees and the old wooden houses.

Thai culture, once based on an agrarian society, is now being changed by industrialisation and consumerism. These are a threat to the Thai's interest in their own arts and traditions, which have lost their mass appeal. It is noteworthy that the Thai Cultural Centre in Bangkok was designed and built by Japan.

There is concern that the influence of Buddhism, the national religion, is in decline. Scholars identify a split in the religion between the pure form preached by the Lord Buddha and a version that identifies itself more closely with the state and the monarchy and contains elements of animism, Hinduism and superstition.

Sulak Sivarak, a renowned Buddhist scholar, deplores the enthusiasm with which the monastic order has embraced consumerism. "As Thai people grow richer," he says, "they donate more and more money to the temples. They want to be sure that after reincarnation they will be safe and comfortable in their future lives. One temple I know of gets \$200,000 (about £19,200) a day. That makes the monks greedy for luxuries and leads to violations of their vows to avoid alcohol, women and so forth."

This situation has prompted calls for a reassessment of the role of the monk, but for the moment Buddhism still exercises great influence.

Fewer young men follow the

tradition of entering the monkhood for brief or longer periods, but many families still hold to it as an important part of their culture. Ordination is particularly important for a man's mother, because as a woman she cannot gain merit by taking holy orders herself. And it is still thought that a young man is not fully mature unless he has been a monk before marriage and without that experience he is less attractive as a potential husband.

Mass migration to jobs in the cities has obliterated the popular culture of the villages and the spiritual beliefs and customs that controlled sexual morality are disappearing. Men and women away from parental influence now marry and divorce perhaps even more readily than in the West.

Much popular culture has direct links to the cycle of rice cultivation, but in many communities there is now only one rice-growing family, so dances, dramas, festivals inspired by the seasons are disappearing. The monkey theatre, where roles are played by trained monkeys, and likay, knockabout shows featuring stand-up comedians, are giving way to pop singers, films,

heavy contests and kick-boxing. By far the most popular of all entertainment is boxing and a consequence is that Thailand's first Olympic gold medal was won this year by a boxer.

Thai women, even in rural villages, have given up the ankle-length sarong for short skirts, trousers and shorts. Even 15 years ago Thai men wore the "king's shirt", high to the neck, to the office and formal occasions, but now a western suit and tie are obligatory.

Visiting westerners may be surprised at the formality of dress expected by Thais. Do-



Elephants in downtown Bangkok, a not-untypical hazard in a city where some people are still adjusting to the modern world

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Thai women, even in rural villages, have given up the ankle-length sarong for short skirts, trousers and shorts. Even 15 years ago Thai men wore the "king's shirt", high to the neck, to the office and formal occasions, but now a western suit and tie are obligatory.

Visiting westerners may be surprised at the formality of dress expected by Thais. Do-

ing business may also produce culture clashes. Over-familiarity, the slap on the back or hand on the shoulder, will not be welcomed, nor will blunt talk. Before making a deal, Thais look for a compromise even if one is unwarranted. But when they relax over a drink these days, it is likely to be French red wine, which is considered smart and good for the health. Further down the social scale, beer is taking over from the traditional tipple of spirits distilled from rice and molasses.

The fast-food menu, of hamburger and french fries took a long time to catch on, but is

now booming. Milk is imported in increasing quantities and potato production is a new industry. It is not surprising that doctors say the average young Thai is much fatter than his parents.

The old cuisine is disappearing so fast that newspapers publish guides to where it can be found. Restaurants refuse to spend the time making the old dishes. There are complaints, too, that Thai rice, among the best in the world, is no longer cooked and served with care.

But many fine dishes are still available and not all are fired up with chilli. There are

also subtle flavours: sweet, sour and bitter in dishes that please palate, nose and eye. Fruit and vegetable carving, of great delicacy and ingenuity, is an ancient art still flourishing and being exported far and wide.

The ideal Thai meal could include fresh raw shrimps served with herbs and raw vegetables, curried chicken made with coconut milk, fish, cooked "sambor" style with Chinese plums, or grilled white fish with ginger. And no one should leave Thailand without trying fresh mango with sticky rice.

NEIL KELLY

City of exotica, elephants and road jams

One of the more unusual sights of Bangkok is that of an elephant in a traffic jam. Thailand's tragic deforestation by greedy developers and a ban on logging in Cambodia have brought 40 or 50 "unemployed" elephants and their mahouts from northeast Thailand to Bangkok to earn money from tourists, who like to photograph them, and locals, who walk under their bellies for good luck.

From time to time, an elephant will be hit by a truck, with devastating results for the elephant and the truck. Police have tried fining the mahouts, but to no avail.

Thais, after all, have a soft spot for animals, and the city is host to tens of thousands of flea-ridden soil (lane) dogs, homeless mongrels, which are allowed to live because it is not Buddhist practice to kill them, even though 158 people died from rabies last year.

Short-time visitors to Bangkok (population eight million), once a languid city of tree-lined canals but now a nightmare of unplanned development, often complain that the capital is "unlivable". The traffic jams are daunting. However, as I found during a three-year stay before moving to Peking, living here is more pleasant than visiting.

This city of Buddhism and sexual exotica, known in Thai

as the "city of angels" appears to be a vast building site, with overhead expressways and monorails going up, and the noise, heat, floods (at the end of the monsoon) and pollution are daunting. There is little civic sense, and many businessmen seem to go for profit at any cost.

Condominiums have been over-built; there is a glut and many stand empty. A subway is due to open in 2002, which may relieve some congestion. But 600 new cars come on the road every day, and the average traffic speed is 5mph. "You have to run just to stand still," said one resident.

Many solutions have been tried: people rise at 5am to reach work, military bases are to be moved out of the city and school and bank hours are staggered — all to no avail. Portable toilets — one make is named E-Z-Pee — are often a must for cross-city car trips, as are car phones and faxes. For the brave, there are fast but dangerous motorcycle taxis at every corner.

One senior European diplomat, about to attend a reception with his wife at which the Thai King would be present, found his embassy limousine caught in a jam. Pedestrians were treated to the sight of the normally dignified nuncio-dressed envoy and his wife, also in evening dress, clinging to the back of two motorbike taxis. They made it in time.

But for Thais, it is worse. Many working-class people have to sit up to five hours a day on unconditioned buses to get to and from work, and the strain tells.

Up to 50 per cent of Bangkok's 5,000 traffic policemen are off work at least once a year with respiratory problems from the lead-filled air. "It seems," said one long-term foreign resident, "that no one can come up with a workable solution."

But traditional Thailand is still here, as is much of the charm and easy good manners of most Thais. In Bangkok, even on a crowded bus, there is little body contact because Thais give each other space.

Though tourists have been cheated and even murdered, Bangkok is also one of the safest Asian cities.

JAMES PRINGLE

Buddhist faith tested by the gods of the West

NOT SO long ago, in a country where 95 per cent of people are Buddhist, every Thai man, for four months of his life, shaved his head, put on saffron robes, took up a begging bowl and led a simple, celibate existence, in a kind of rite of passage, joining 200,000 lifelong monks in thousands of temples.

James Pringle writes. Thai women responded by never touching them, thus avoiding the temptations of the flesh. Men and women consulted monks about personal problems, and sought predictions or exorcisms.

But as Thailand, becomes more orientated towards making money, the four-month period has been reduced to two weeks.

On the streets of Bangkok near temples, or wats, one still sees the early-morning ritual of monks begging for rice, as prescribed in Buddhist doctrine.

Every Thai home still has a spirit

house, a pre-Buddhist institution where offerings of floral garlands and incense propitiate the spirits. At Amarin Plaza in central Bangkok, a Brahman temple attracts hundreds of women every day, praying for fertility or a son.

Yet many Thais, after a series of scandals involving Buddhist clergy similar to those that have struck the Christian church in the West, are taking a new look, not at Buddhism, but at those who practise it.

The Thai religious affairs department has been investigating allegations that in one temple monks were involved in drug-taking, and

that women were procured for sex. Then there are those who sell amulets or charms, blessed by particularly venerated monks, to ward off evil. It is now a multi-million pound business.

One monk in northeast Thailand sprays "holy water" on the faithful from a hosepipe. Another put stillborn babies and aborted foetuses in an oven for love potions. There was a series of rapes of young girls by monks. Then, two monks killed another one in a feud over money.

But the worst incident was the murder last year by Yodcharat

Suaphoo, a novice monk, of Johannes Masheder a 23-year-old newly qualified British solicitor on a backpacking holiday, who was visiting holy caves in Kanchanaburi province. Yodcharat's death sentence was recently commuted to life in an amnesty marking the Thai King's golden jubilee.

The murder horrified Thais, whose religion once prescribed that it was anathema to kill any person or animal, and many Thais report that there has been a loss of unqualified veneration for monks. One foreign academic said: "The trouble is that there is no quality

control or screening process." Phra Dharma Pidak, one of Thailand's leading religious scholars, said recently: "Ordination has lost its meaning."

The ministry of education, which oversees religious affairs, suggested lie-detector tests to monitor the sincerity of monks' pledges of celibacy, and proposed monks be issued with identification.

Monks complain that the pleasures of the flesh are too evident. Advertisements for lingerie are everywhere. "Most Thais are now money-orientated," said a long-term foreign resident. "It doesn't square with traditional values."

However, most observers say there is no fundamental crisis. "Thais will cling to Buddhism in the stress of modern life and a rapidly changing society," one observer said. "But there will be modifications, in keeping with the changing times."

Money still buys power

James Pringle on a country slowly gaining political maturity

In recent months, Thailand has faced the kind of political turmoil that in past times would have made the Army leave its barracks and the tanks roll. After all, since Thailand became a constitutional monarchy in 1932, there have been 17 military coups, the most recent in 1991.

It is a measure of how much Thailand has since changed that few expect military intervention, even though the country is in the hands of a lame-duck government and the grip of an election campaign for polling on November 17. "It's a sign of a slow but growing political maturity," says one foreign diplomat. "But there is still a long way to go."

In 1992, street demonstrations against the military government were brutally suppressed, with scores of deaths. "Since then, the Armed Forces seem to have lost their appetite for intervention," one envoy notes. However, Banham Silpa-archa, the outgoing Prime Minister, dissolved Parliament last month instead of resigning as head of a hopelessly discredited six-party coalition as he had promised.

Mr Banham, who will be in attendance as caretaker Prime Minister during the Queen's visit, is likely to be trounced in the election. His own Thai Nation Party is already much diminished through defections to other parties. "Party-hopping," says one analyst, "is the name of the game."

In his 14 months in power, Mr Banham, a 64-year-old provincial politician and businessman of the old school, endured constant criticism for alleged corruption and incompetence. He was also accused of plagiarism in his college thesis and falsifying his father's ethnic background to show that he was not born in China — which would have barred him from being Prime Minister.

During his term in office, export growth fell from 24 per cent to 3.8 per cent, and the growth rate slipped from 8.6 per cent last year to a projected 7 per cent in 1996, which would still be a very respectable figure in most countries. However, investor confidence also fell.

Mr Banham, who is said to have referred to the Queen as "Queen Elizabeth Taylor" (he denies it, but Bangkokians believe he would have said it), insisted he was the victim of the urban elite and that he remains popular in the provinces, which may be true given the "money politics" and unabashed vote-buying there.

The field now seems to be open to three candidates. The former Prime Minister, Chuan Leekpai, head of the Democrats, who is said to be indecisive but ran a relatively clean administration during his 32 months in office ending last year — a term that made him Thailand's longest-serving Prime Minister. Diplomats say the Democrats may gain from public distaste over the discredited fallen coalition.

Mr Chuan is up against Yongchaiyuth, 64, a former general and defence minister who is head of the New Aspiration Party (NAP). He retired as head of the Armed Forces in 1990, but has never made a secret of his political ambitions. His party was the second largest in the coalition and he is seen by some as too partial to old-style, money-based politics. "What are politicians for, if not to help businessmen?" he asked recently.

A third candidate is Chatchai Choonhavan, another former Prime Minister, who was ousted in the last military coup in 1991. He heads the Chart Pattana party. But the NAP and the Demo-



Banham Silpa-archa, the outgoing Prime Minister

crats are ahead, with the NAP in the lead.

"Chavalit has seized the moral low ground and bought the greater number of politicians so he should win," one senior Western envoy says. "However, his government is likely to be plagued by the same problems as Banham's and is unlikely to last long. The Democrats, who have the moral high ground, will probably have to bide their time."

But with the economy in a downturn, some commentators believe it will depend on which economic "dream team" the voters prefer. Thailand still has to shake off the old politics of political patronage and pay-offs, vote-buying and cronyism, though a parliamentary committee has been working on constitutional reform proposals that will eventually address the issues.

"I'm sorry to have to say it," said one foreign envoy, "but this election could come down to how much money is spent by the parties. There are unpredictable factors. The owner of a big factory may tell his workers how to vote, and in others it could be the village headman." A bought vote can cost as little as 120 Baht (about £3) in the provinces, political observers say.

The campaign is nothing if not entertaining, a lively free-for-all with one candidate even accusing another of having Aids. Whatever else is wrong with the Thai political process Thais enjoy perhaps the most free press in the region. A cartoonist recently portrayed politicians as pigs at a trough.

Rural population seeks a share of rapid economic growth

PISIT, an unskilled worker from Thailand's central region, thought a while before answering the question. Neil Kelly writes. "I'd say the only way my life has got better is now I can afford to buy Krong Thip (a local cigarette). Before, I had to roll my own."

He and his family have electricity but little else in their leaky wooden shack, which has no piped water, drainage or sewerage. The surrounding country is fertile, but they live on the poverty line and in emergencies can call only on relatives and friends as poor as themselves.

They are among the millions of rural people who have missed out on the fruits of the spectacular economic growth that has enriched local and foreign business.

Less than ten years ago, Pisit was employed full-time by a rice farmer. His wife also worked in the fields and kept the water buffaloes from straying. Now the animals have gone to the slaughterhouse and have been replaced by "iron" buffaloes, as tractors are called. Small rice farmers cannot compete with mass production methods, so they have been encouraged to grow fruit, vegetables, flowers and cashew nuts, often with disastrous results. Consequently, farmers' debts are at a record high.

All this put an end to Pisit's job. Now he works on construction sites, cleaning buildings and collecting money on the beach from deck-chair occupants. His wife buys and



Still working in fields: many women have moved to the cities

Villages left in poverty

sells anything that may turn a profit. As casual workers, they have no security and are entitled to nothing under the official — but limited — welfare scheme.

The drift of young and productive rural people to the cities looking for jobs is so severe that thousands of villages are empty except for the very old and the very young. Attempts at resurrection are desultory and rarely successful. One small-scale scheme was initiated by Mechai Virahaidya, a well-known social reformer, who has persuaded some Thai and

foreign companies to set up branch workshops in places where there are no jobs. A dozen or more now operate in deprived areas and are keeping youngsters from fleeing to the cities.

Seventy per cent of the Thai population is registered under the identity card system as village-based, but most of that group live and work in urban areas.

In these small rural communities you can see the workings of the dubious political system and particularly the client-patron syndrome. It is easy to spot the local businessmen who are financing politicians and why. Government officials working illegally for political parties are also easily identified, as are the men and women distributing cash to buy votes. But outsiders cannot penetrate the conspiracy of silence surrounding these activities, and anyone who tries could be in danger.

Tycoon to get city moving

Neil Kelly makes inroads on Bangkok's traffic chaos

When Hong Kong construction tycoon Gordon Wu missed an important appointment after being trapped in traffic on the road into Bangkok from the airport, he vowed to do something about it. So five years ago he began building one of Thailand's biggest infrastructure projects, an elevated road and rail system criss-crossing the metropolitan area for 75 miles.

The network, which will cost almost \$3.5 billion (about £2 billion), has not gone far yet, but Mr Wu promises the first section will open in 1998. He blames the delay on multifarious decision-makers in the Thai bureaucracy.

There have also been financing hold-ups but his company, Hopewell, has now made credit arrangements in Britain and Germany enabling it to buy equipment worth almost £1 billion. Hopewell plans to pay back the project's enormous debts by the sale of development rights on land alongside the road-rail corridor and by moving 3 million people daily along the system.

Another scheme under construction by Thai developers is 12 miles of light railway on

elevated and underground tracks in central districts.

No government was prepared to finance these projects, although under the latest national development plan Thailand is to spend almost \$80 billion on infrastructure in the next five years, though faltering economic growth could force cuts in that budget.

Vast sums of public money have already gone on extensive express highways in and around Bangkok but they appear only to have worsened the traffic chaos by bringing more cars on to the roads. There has been a big improvement in telecommunications. Bankers say services are still not sophisticated enough if Bangkok wants to become a regional business centre, but Thailand does have six million phones, one for every 10 people.

Preparations are under way to build Bangkok's second international airport to cope with the flood of tourists from abroad, now more than seven million a year, but the city's basic infrastructure is ignored. The need for improved drainage and sewerage services, water supplies and public housing is desperate.

Budget for a holiday without hassle

Colour and drama attract eight million tourists a year

An hotel owner in Singapore once told me: "We asked our potential visitors what they wanted, and they said they would like to be safe, to know the water was drinkable, to be free of disease, no filth, no flies, no nasty surprises." Willy Newlands writes.

"So we did all that. And they went to Thailand."

They went because Thailand feels like the Orient. It may not have the diseases and the filth, but it draws eight

million tourists each year who crave the Eastern mix of colour and drama.

When top tour operator Kuoni reported recently on longhaul destinations, Thailand was rated No.1. The country gets more repeat visitors than any other in Asia.

It's not all girly-bar business, either. Travel consultant Terry O'Brien, based in Bangkok, says: "Critics forget that

holiday buyers not only want a longhaul trip to be spectacular, but it has to come in on budget. Thailand has kept prices within reach for millions.

"There's lots to see, from islands that starred in James Bond films to hill tribes in mountain villages. The beaches are stunning, and there are things in the markets here to buy which you'd actually want

to keep when you get home especially fabrics."

Mr O'Brien says: "Lots of other countries make a big pitch about their people — how friendly they are, in the case of many warm-water destinations that just isn't true. Visitors here like the Thai people."

The mix of beach holidays and up-country safaris has taken off: visitors are going in increasing numbers to the

mountain fringe of the country. They go to Chiang Rai on the Laos border, which has become the soft-adventure capital, and to the River Kwai, on the Burmese border, staying in simple accommodation.

With 184 scheduled flights from the UK to Bangkok every week, there's no problem about timing. And Bangkok's Oriental Hotel recently faxed its clients the good news: "The Expressway is open. Journey time from the airport is now 30 minutes."

John Young introduces a two-page report on Design in Business Week, which is launched today, by looking at Britain's use of its skills

Why we waste too many good ideas

Andrew Summers, the chief executive of the Design Council, dislikes talking about the past. Not his own, but the council's past when its showroom in the Haymarket was a cross between Carnaby Street and a souvenir emporium full of trendy breakfast china, desktop gadgets and the sort of furniture that no one buys.

For him, design is an integral part of our lives, from the architecture of the buildings in which we live and work to the simplest implements we use. Most importantly, so far as he is concerned, it is the key to the revival of Britain's manufacturing industry in an increasingly competitive world.

In the late 1980s and early 1990s, with the economy slipping into recession, the Government turned a beady eye on quangos and questioned whether they were efficiently performing the functions for which they were set up. It concluded that the Design Council's practical, advisory role had become blurred and unfocused, and that it should be replaced by a much smaller, leaner organisation.

Mr Summers, 50, was recruited at the beginning of last year to take charge of a council that had retained its name but shed more than four-fifths of its staff (although some former staff continue on contract as consultants). He says that, despite a reduced budget, far more is spent on practical projects than on administration, and that therefore industry is getting a better deal.

It is something of a truism that Britons are unmatched at new ideas and inventions but all too happy to leave other countries to put them into practice. When they do make things themselves, a brilliant concept is too often ruined by shoddy execution.

The paradox is made all the more bewildering by the fact that Britain leads the world in the training of designers and the provision of design services. There are more than 3,000 design consultancies in Britain, employing between 40,000 and 50,000 designers, and seven of the eight largest international consultancies are British. Yet British industry continues to squander this great asset because it has largely failed to recognise its importance.

A working definition of

design is turning ideas into objects which will delight their users," Mr Summers says. "A good design not only satisfies a customer's needs but brings him pleasure. That applies to everything from cups to computer screens, from a hospital waiting-room to the seating in an airliner."

Mr Summers is far from alone in lamenting Britain's



Andrew Summers urges investment

failure to capitalise on its innovative skills. Sir John Harvey-Jones, former chairman of ICI and scourge of industrial complacency, says Britain trains more industrial designers than the rest of Europe put together. "The tragedy is that we use so few to make our own products," he says. "I've been frustrated over a great many years at our inability to harness our design skills."

If British firms will not do so, then others will. According to Ian Lang, President of the Board of Trade, the heads of design at Peugeot, Citroen, BMW and Mazda all trained at the Royal College of Art.

Research by MITI, the Japanese Government organis-

ation, found that in the past 50 years 40 per cent of the world's most important discoveries came from Britain. Yet in 1993, British firms filed only 3.23 patents for every 10,000 of population compared with 3.71 ten years earlier. In the same period the average for members of the Organisation for European Co-operation and Development (OECD) rose from 4.38 to 5.61. In 1993 Taiwan registered proportionately more patents in America than did Britain or France.

The results can be seen in Britain's huge trade deficit in manufactured goods, whereas France, Germany and Italy are all in balance or surplus. In the past 30 years Britain's share of world manufactured exports has dropped from 16 to less than 8 per cent. Barbara Roche, Opposition spokeswoman on small business, has estimated that annual losses in GNP amount to about £156 billion because of Britain's failure to take advantage of its inventions.

Mr Summers thinks that failure to invest more in design

can be partly attributed to conflict between designers and accountants, most of which is unnecessary. "There is no way in which good design should be associated with something impossibly expensive," he insists. "If it is, it's not good design. Design is an investment, not a cost."

"A new product will cost a bit in the early stages, but if it is successful all the costs of the initial design will be swallowed up in the huge long-term benefits. You can't go on cutting costs for ever: the way to improve margins is through higher added value."

He is concerned that the recent wave of cost-cutting in British industry may damage its ability to compete. "In the past few years firms have been intent on survival, downsizing, cutting costs and re-engineering. Many have lost sight of the need for product innovation, and in that sense they are not in good shape."

With Britain apparently emerging from recession more quickly than most of its competitors, this could be the last chance to make up for lost time and squandered opportunities. In partnership with the Department of Trade and Industry, the council plans to launch the Millennium Project Challenge to generate 2,000 new "world-class" products for display at the Millennium exhibition in Greenwich. If the opportunity is missed, there may not be another.



James Dyson and his revolutionary Dyson Dual Cyclone vacuum cleaner, which is the biggest seller in Britain

The success of James Dyson and his revolutionary Dual Cyclone vacuum cleaner is possibly the most inspiring British business story of the late 20th century.

Knocked back at every turn by multinational giants who ridiculed his invention, plagiarised by international business villains, plagued by debt as he sought to pursue his vision in a country reluctant to fund research and development, he worked alone for 14 years, from the concept of the machine to its appearance in the shops, clinging relentlessly to his dream.

It was while studying at the Royal College of Art in the 1960s that he began to move towards more practical applications of his eye for form and structure. Frustrated by a system that marks some men out for art and others for

How one man inspires others to 'do a Dyson'

science, Dyson taught himself structural engineering, learnt about plastics and fibreglass, and was inspired by Isambard Kingdom Brunel, transfixed by the way that perfect form can be generated by fidelity to function and technology.

While still a student he designed a revolutionary landing craft, the Sea Truck, and then took responsibility for selling it around the world, where he first encountered the problems of convincing consumers to espouse new ideas.

Then came the now ubiquitous Ballbarrow, with its distinctive orange and green colouring and pneumatic plastic ball instead of a wheel. Within three years it had a 70 per cent share of the market, but having assigned the patent to his employers — a mistake he was never to repeat — he did not make the fortune he should have.

That was to come later. In 1979 he discovered a way of filtering the dust in a vacuum cleaner by means of a rapidly spinning funnel of air that

could separate dirt as small as the particles of cigarette smoke by centrifugal force. He was able to create a cleaner that maintained 100 per cent efficiency without excreting pouches of waste.

But the blinkered suits at Hoover, Electrolux and the rest were not interested. Planning to go into business alone, Mr Dyson struggled to find licenses to raise the money, and when the giant American corporation Amway reneged on a licence agreement and went into production themselves he was forced to sue.

On the point of bankruptcy, and suffering resultant ill health, he was saved only by selling the design to Japan for £1 million. This cash, together with damages awarded when the courts found in his favour, allowed him to set up in production. In his first year, 1993, he turned over £3 million. Estimates for 1996 are running at more than £70 million. Offers to buy him out do not interest him. His vacuum cleaner is now the biggest seller in Britain despite its price (£199), and he still has 100 per cent control.

His success has been based on the conviction that "the only way to have long-term business success is to create a product based on new technology, that looks fantastic, so that the public can instantly see it is the best." Launching the "Doing a Dyson" exhibition at the Design Museum last week, Sir Terence Conran described him as one of a new breed that is at once a designer, engineer, accountant, and advertising man. This is the future of business, and in the next century it is to be hoped that British industry will be "doing a Dyson".

GILES COREN

Real way of walking

PROSTHETICS

A RADICAL new approach, using the latest micro-processor technology to design prosthetics has been developed by the prosthetics manufacturer Chas. A. Blatchford and Sons.

For the first time the Intelligent Prosthesis Plus allows above-knee amputees to experience natural walking at a range of speeds. A sensor detects changes in walking speed via changes of knee-joint angle. The information is relayed to a microprocessor which controls a pneumatic cylinder. The compressed air helps to correctly extend

the limb to ensure proper heel strike.

The company, based in Basingstoke, has been pioneering technical innovations in prosthetic limbs for more than a century, including the first modular assembly prostheses in 1983.

Its Endolite system was also the first to use carbon fibre reinforced plastic, as well as modern thermoplastics. It has developed a total injection moulded prostheses for use by aid agencies.

Blatchford, with 526 staff, believes that its use of design and innovation has been a crucial element in its success, and has helped its customers in the most effective way possible.



Todd Schaffhauser is a track and field athlete

Designing for safety

WHEN bad design can injure, or worse, the role of design engineers plays a crucial part in ensuring problems can be overcome.

JCB Special Products, part of the JCB Bamford Excavators Group, delayed its entry into the "skid-steer" compact loaders market — wheeled machines for use in tight spaces where conventional loaders cannot operate — because it wanted to overcome health and safety concerns.

The traditional compact loaders have twin operating arms that force the driver to enter the cab through the front. Also, once in the cab the driver has to turn round 180 degrees in a confined

ENGINEERING

space, with the risk of accidentally knocking the controls.

To counter this and achieve good performance, JCB's design engineers decided that the entrance to the cab would have to be from the side, meaning only one operating arm could be used. It took three years to develop a machine that used one arm because of the impact on the vehicle's structure and performance.

The resulting JCB Robor included other design-safety features and reflects the corporate culture of developing technology in a safe and secure way.



JCB's revolutionary new one-armed compact loader

Whose is truly aspirational?

Design

Design takes an informed and challenging look at how design affects people in business, education and the public sector.

Design seeks out and analyses the best examples and case studies of applied design. Recent contributors include Tom Peters, John Major, Tony Blair, Sir Christopher Lewintori and Robert Heller.

Design, the journal of the Design Council.

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Design Council

Clarke
Polish
taxation

THE BUSINESS
OF SPORT

Drawing customers into the equation

John Young on how the Design Council aims to make British products more competitive

Customers are harder to satisfy, harder to find, have more options to choose from and more companies chasing them. Prices are getting lower, product lifecycles shorter; the world is a more competitive place. With that stark message the Design Council introduces its first ever "Design in Business Week", which begins today.

Intended to become an annual event, the programme includes seminars, exhibitions and workshops across the country. These will be complemented by a design show at the Royal Horticultural Hall in London and will conclude with the presentation of the council's awards at the Victoria & Albert Museum.

Julie Fitzsimmons, of the council, who is responsible for the arrangements, says the main object is to bring home to the business community the importance of design in achieving competitiveness. The main emphasis will be on manufacturing industry and product development.

"One of the main messages is that you have to begin by discussing what the customer wants," she says. "If you don't do that, you can't build it into the finished product. That may seem simple enough, but you'd be surprised how many firms don't recognise it."

Traditionally, market research has been too market-oriented, with too little attention paid to product research; too much emphasis on selling and not enough on what is being sold. Customers are being offered not what they want but what marketing departments think they want.

"We have a long way to go in getting designers and producers to work together," she says, citing cars and domestic appliances as examples. "It means much more than market research. It means working with customers from the outset, discussing the characteristics which they value and making sure these are emphasised right through the manufacturing process."

Good design can, she says, solve problems that had not been recognised and add values that had not been anticipated. There have been all too many instances in the past of technology used for its own sake without considering what the customer wants.

One of the problems is the relatively low status accorded to engineers and designers in companies run by financiers and accountants, Ms Fitzsimmons says. In Germany, by contrast, many large firms are run by engineers. Even in the fashion trade, in which Britain is a world leader, good designers are frequently driven to seek jobs abroad.

A primary purpose of "Design in Business Week" is to raise the level of debate about the importance of design in making British products competitive, she says.

The programme has been devised in collaboration with BT, IBM, the Design Museum, the Marketing Council, British Airways and the University of Wales, among others. The council is particularly pleased at the participation of bodies such as the Confederation of British Industry and the Institute of Directors; a sign, it hopes, that the nation's business leaders are at last beginning to get the message.



The Design Council's Julie Fitzsimmons



Sky-high boardroom: executives can enjoy a meeting in first-class comfort on board a British Airways jet

A weight off high-fliers' backs

David Churchill on the seats that help you at work, rest and play

British Airways had a problem: improvements to its business-class cabin meant that many executive travellers were unwilling to pay twice the fare for the added comfort of flying first class.

Rival airlines decided to abandon first class in favour of an improved business cabin. But BA recognised that as a leading global carrier it needed to retain the prestige of a premium cabin. It also recognised that a radical approach to front-cabin design was needed if it was to win back passengers to first-class.

BA's own research indicated that the market for first class was predominately male and business-orientated travellers, almost always travelling alone and requiring

privacy and space in which to work, along with the opportunity to catch some proper sleep on overnight flights.

It turned to design consultants Design Arcumen to help it find an innovative approach which incorporated a reclining seat and a 6ft 6in-long horizontal bed to ensure a proper night's sleep. Studies showed people tended to doze rather than experience normal sleep in traditional reclining airline seats.

The initial decision taken was to change the cabin configuration, reducing the number of first-class seats from 18 to 14 to provide the

extra space required. The new seats were arranged in what the designers describe as a "herringbone" pattern, with five single seats along each wall of the cabin with four in the middle.

All the seats are screened from each other to give effective privacy, although those in the middle have a retractable divider between them which means couples or colleagues can still sit side by side if they wish.

The seat design incorporated the novel concept of having the seat and leg-rest based on a trolley which, controlled by four electric motors, slides

down from conventional seat configuration into a flat bed. Two designers were seconded almost full-time to seat manufacturers L.A. Rumbold while the design was engineered.

The design solution included the provision of a small visitor seat at the foot-end of the chair to enable a colleague to sit and chat or even eat with the incumbent passenger. A stylish sideboard containing television monitor and in-flight entertainment system was also built into the space adjacent to the seat.

BA says the new-look first-class cabin — which it describes simply as First — has been so successful that its previously underoccupied premium cabin is now operating at virtually full capacity on most routes.

The man in the mask

POLLUTION

STREETWISE cyclists anxious to maintain their fashion credibility while still protecting themselves from traffic fumes have had cause to thank entrepreneur Harry Cole for his anti-pollution masks.

Mr Cole, 36, is a graduate of the Central St Martin's School of Art. He decided that many cyclists did not bother with face masks because they looked so boring, and in 1990 he formed a company called Respro making Star Wars-style masks in colourful patterns. He has since developed a range of fashionable products, including cycle clothing and a visor that fits all cycle helmets.



Harry Cole in one of his new masks for cyclists

Mr Cole believes his success is a result of a combination of design, marketing and finance. He expects to sell 100,000 masks this year, creating a turnover of more than £1 million. "What's more," he says, "our masks not only look good. They also work."

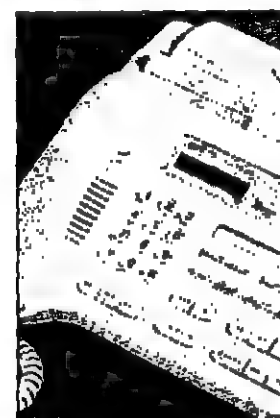
A phone that does it all

TECHNOLOGY

BT discovered the hard way that being market leader in providing telephones did not automatically translate into market dominance in other areas, particularly in supplying fax machines.

So it decided on a designed solution to break into the home/office, domestic and small-business market. Random, the design company, was asked to come up with a phone/fax/answering machine (DF200 series) that appealed to first-time buyers with little experience of using a fax machine. It came up with a telephone with easy-to-use fax and answering machine.

John McGrath, the BT product group manager,



BT's new phone, fax and answering machine

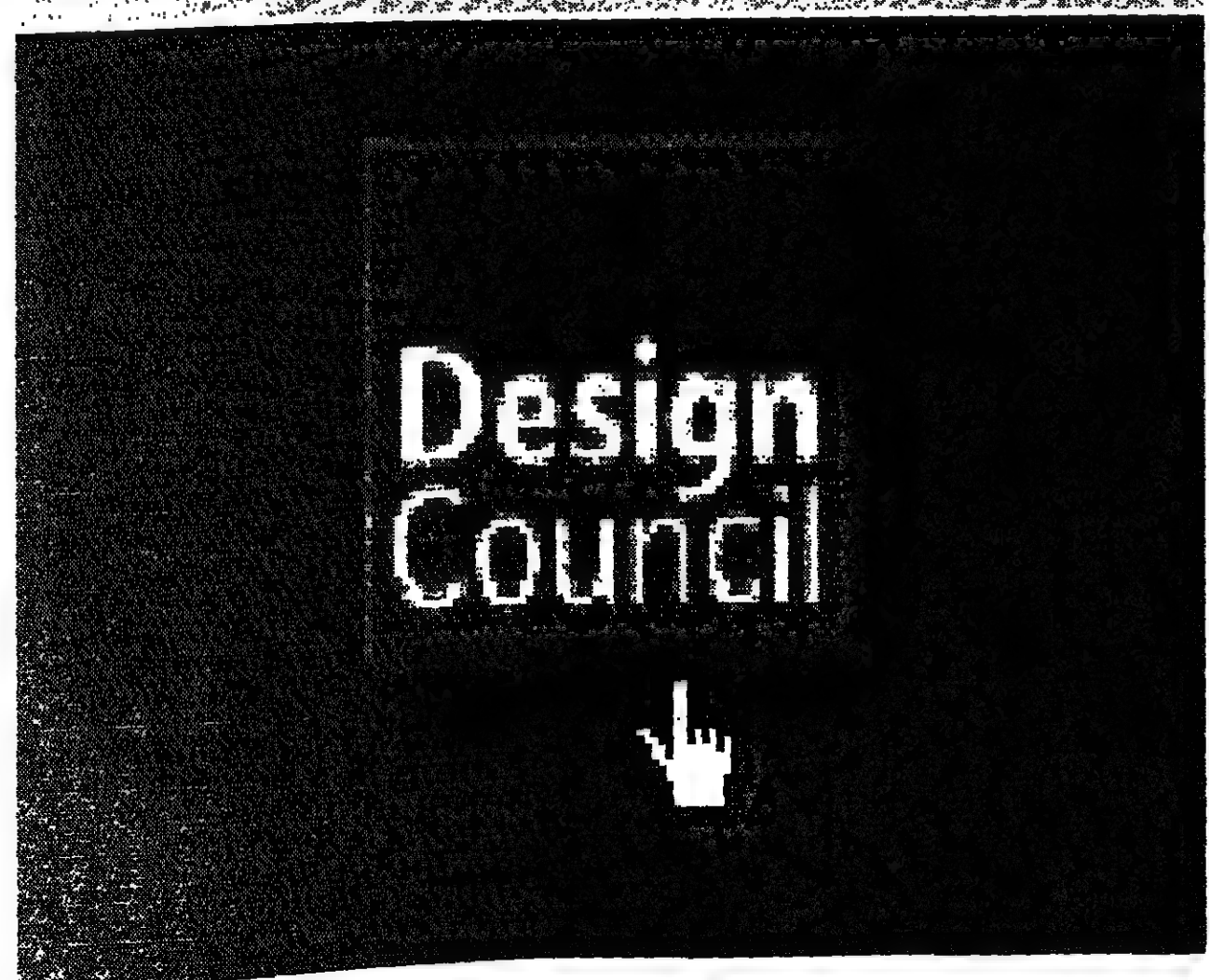
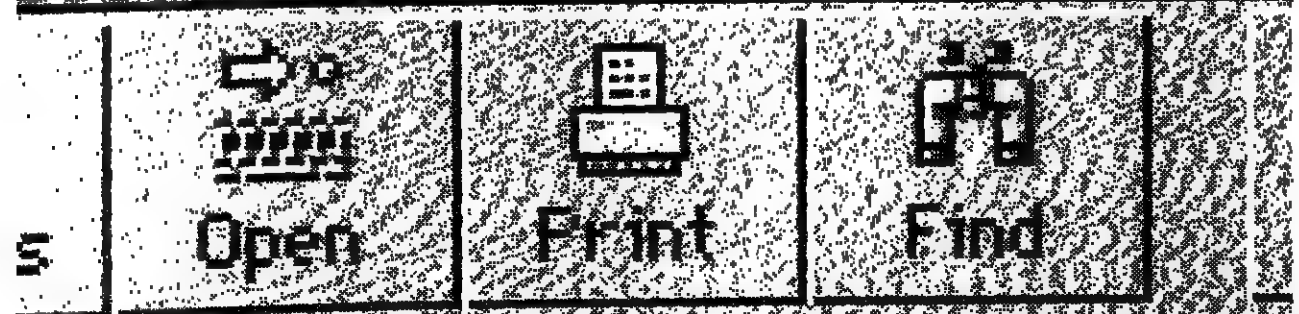
says the £55,000 spent on design has paid off. "We recouped our investment three months after launch, instead of the anticipated nine months."

BT's share of the fax market has risen from 14 per cent to 40 per cent six months after the launch.

Design
Business
Week

For more information about Design in Business Week events, contact the hotline on 0171-839 6288.

e: Design Council: The Design Council



<http://www.design-council.org.uk/>

The Design Council website is a fast, accessible design information resource, which features a wealth of advice, information and services.

It also has hypertext links to a wide range of design-related sites in business, education, media and government and is rapidly becoming the UK's definitive design network.

TRADING PERIOD: Settlement takes place five business days after the day of trade. Changes are calculated on the previous day's close, but adjustments are made when a stock is ex-dividend. Changes, yields and price/earnings ratios are based on middle prices.

[illegible]

50

COMPANIES

CLARE STEWART



Worries over second-best Sainsbury

J SAINSBURY: The group has lost its title as Britain's leading retailer and gone down in the estimation of many investors in the past year. It seems unlikely that Wednesday's half-year figures are going to do much to repair its battered reputation. NatWest Securities, the broker, has downgraded its full-year profit forecasts for 1996/97 and reduced its recommendation for the shares from a "hold" to "reduce". It says there is little hard evidence to indicate any management success in developing a market strategy that stands out from the competition. Its also worried about the company's ageing customer base. A drop in pre-tax profits from £451 million to £396 million is expected this time round, with earnings sliding 2.2p to 14p. The setback is down mainly to one-off items totalling £15 million relating to start-up costs involved with the Reward loyalty card and a further £8 million of "mad cow" disease write-offs. Petrol retailing has improved significantly in recent weeks with the help of a higher crude price. But during the period under review margins were squeezed and a loss of £20 million is expected, compared with a profit for the corresponding period of £8 million.

BAT INDUSTRIES: The group will take time off from litigation over tobacco-related diseases to focus on third-quarter figures on Wednesday. Pre-tax profits should show further improvement, with brokers looking for £1.96 billion compared with £1.8 billion for the

corresponding period. Earnings per share should also be up from 35.6p to 38.3p. The figures are likely to confirm evidence of a slowdown in tobacco growth. Tobacco margins in the US are expected to see a 0.5 per cent decline in margins.

THAMES WATER: The company kicks off the water utilities' interim dividend reporting season tomorrow. Much of the focus of attention will be on future dividend policy. Dividend growth is expected to average 8 per cent a year through to the turn of the century. Pre-tax profits this time round are likely to have grown 12 per cent to £185 million, although the growth in earnings should be less spectacular at 6 per cent. At present, the market is looking for a 1p increase in the payout to 10.2p.

SHELL TRANSPORT & TRADING: Third-quarter figures on Thursday will show a decline in spite of the benefit of a rising oil price during the period. Brokers say that any benefit from this area will be offset by a deterioration in margins in downstream and chemicals because of the rising cost of raw materials. Net income for the first nine months is likely to be about £1.13 billion compared with £1.16 billion last year. Underlying upstream earnings are expected to have grown by 85 per cent to £635 million.

PILKINGTON: The economic decline in Europe and cheap imports from Australia will make a

sizable dent in the half-year figures on Thursday. Pre-tax profits are likely to come in at £73 million, down from £104 million at the same time last year. Earnings a share will also be down from 7p to 4p although the dividend should be pegged at 1.7p net. The group's Australian operations are likely to have run almost at a loss after an influx of glass from China.

BOOTS: A strong performance by its own-brand lines should help to offset any weakness with the sales mix elsewhere when it unveils half-year figures on Thursday. It should enable sales to climb 7 per cent and operating profits by about 10 per cent. At the pre-tax level, profits should be 9 per cent higher at £235 million with earnings a share just 3 per cent higher at 16.4p. Other retail parts of the operation are also expected to have benefited from the upturn in consumer confidence with a modest improvement in manufacturing profits. The only black spot is likely to be international healthcare which, it is feared, will have slipped into the red.

BODY SHOP: The City will be looking for reassurance about the state of play in the US when half-year figures are unveiled on Thursday. Pre-tax profits in the first six months are expected to be up from £9.1 million to £11.2 million. Brokers will be looking for signs of recovery in the US under the new management team in order to establish further long-term earnings growth.



David Sainsbury will be working on a recipe to put Sainsbury back into the number one spot

RESULTS AND STATISTICS

TODAY

Interims: Cathay Intl, Gramplan TV, Shanghai Fund Cayman, Finals: GFI Holdings, Morgan Grenfell Equity, Murray Enterprise, Overseas Investment Trust, Phytapharm, UK Estates. Economic statistics: UK September major banking groups lending.

TOMORROW

Interims: City of Oxford Investment Trust, Crompton Greaves, Northumbrian Fire Foods, Thames Water, Finska, Pressac, Twente United. Economic statistics: UK September final M4, UK September consumer credit, UK Q3 major banking groups lending.

WEDNESDAY

Interims: BAT Industries, Battenware, Havelock Europa, J Sainsbury, Finals: none scheduled. Economic statistics: UK monetary policy meeting between the Chancellor and the Governor of the Bank of England, US Q3 advance GDP, US Fed beige book.

THURSDAY

Interims: Body Shop Intl, Boots, Kleinwort Emerging, Pilkington, Royal Dutch/Shell, Finals: Air London Intl, Cairngorm Building Society, Economic statistics: US weekly jobless claims, US September personal income/spending.

FRIDAY

Interims: Burtonwood Brewery, Finals: none scheduled. Economic statistics: US September factory orders, US September leading indicators, US October National Association of Purchasing Managers survey, US October non-farm payrolls.

SUNDAY TIPS

Independent on Sunday: Buy Gerrard Group. The Sunday Telegraph: Buy Hill Hire, Midland Independent Newspapers, Trocadero, Take Profits Barclays Bank. The Sunday Times: Buy Suncliff Speakman, Allied Textiles. Observer: Buy Uptown Investment.

ECONOMIC OUTLOOK

Interest rate set to be held

No change in interest rates is expected from Wednesday's monetary meeting between Kenneth Clarke, the Chancellor, and Eddie George, Governor of the Bank of England. Acceleration in third-quarter economic growth, reported on Friday, virtually ruled out another rate cut, but no one is predicting a rate rise either. Consumer credit figures for September are due tomorrow. The consensus of market estimates compiled by MMS International is for a total of £850 million, against £997 million. This would accord with other data suggesting that, although demand for credit

remains buoyant, it has eased from levels of recent months. On Friday, the purchasing managers' survey offers the first snapshot of economic activity in October; the survey has recently pointed to renewed growth in manufacturing, and the trend is expected to be shown to have continued. With little important data due in the UK, markets may well focus on America, particularly with the November 5 presidential election and the November 13 meeting of the Federal Open Market Committee near. The first key US indicator is October consumer confidence, out tomorrow. Wednesday sees preliminary

data for third-quarter US gross domestic product. Growth was 4.7 per cent in the second quarter, but the economy is expected to have slowed considerably from then. US September new home sales are also out on Wednesday. Friday sees the important report on US employment in October. The markets will watch non-farm payrolls after September's 40,000 fall in non-farm jobs. Most economists expect a big rise in jobs in October. Also due on Friday is the US purchasing managers' survey, expected to show a modest slowdown in manufacturing.

JANET BUSH

Near-12% of bosses are serial failures

By Keith Rodgers

ALMOST 12 per cent of company directors are "serial failures" with a history of at least two business failures behind them. According to research published today by CCN Group, the information services company, nearly one million company directors, representing 36.7 per cent of its database, have been involved with at least one failure, and 307,000 with multiple collapses. At the top end of the scale, 3,229 men and 455 women have more than ten failures under their belts. CCN called for "crisper definition" of what constitutes unlawful conduct and fraudulent trading and a review of the whole issue of corporate stewardship. David Coates, managing director of CCN Business Information, said that despite the increased number of prosecutions, the problem is growing as more people become

aware of how easy it is to form a limited company, extract credit, let it fold and "bury the business quietly". The group points out that association with one failed company would rarely be seen as a sign of dishonesty or incompetence. However, with the number of "serial failures" topping 300,000 and only 2,855 directors disqualified, the picture is "extremely worrying". It advises individuals and businesses to check the backgrounds of people running companies, particularly in new operations with no track record. According to the survey, 45 per cent of all serial failures live in London and the South East. Of directors in Wales, 6.9 per cent and 6.4 per cent in the North West have County Court judgements against them, making them the poorest payers of debt, against a UK average of 5 per cent.

Telekom float threat recedes

The last threat to the £9 billion flotation of the German phone group Deutsche Telekom, Europe's biggest ever, could be lifted this week. Deutsche is confident that a dispute with its domestic competitors over its 35 per cent discount scheme for wholesale customers can be resolved by the European Commission without threatening the group's profitability.

Gazprom first

RAO Gazprom, the gas company, today becomes the first Russian company to be listed on the London Stock Exchange. It has raised \$373 million from issuing American depositary shares, the highest amount ever struck from a depositary receipt on the exchange.

Fit for AIM

LA Leisure, the fitness club operator, is hoping to raise £35 million when it joins the Alternative Investment Market next month. The company, runs five clubs across London and hopes to open 15 more over the next three years.

London's loss

London is losing out to other financial centres through failure to reform its business rates, according to a report from Lambert Smith Hampton, the consultant surveyors. It concludes that the advantage created by London's office-building boom in the 1980s has been squandered by artificially high rates.

Ofex bid

Karpad, which produces computerised touchpads, is joining the Ofex market in a bid to raise £300,000. Its devices are used by 100 London restaurants for order-taking, bills and payments.

Trade pact

South Korea and the EU will become most favoured trading nations, in a five-year treaty signed today.

Tiny slice of the action for Tradeport

By Fraser Nelson

TRADEPOINT, the AIM-listed rival to the London Stock Exchange, carved only a 0.029 per cent of the market in its first full year of trading. Its anonymous, order-matching trading system processed 69.1 million shares in the 12 months to September, compared with the 237 billion that went through the LSE in the same period.

The company must increase its share by 50 times to reach the 2 per cent share it needs to break even. Michael Waller-Bridge, Tradeport's chief executive, remains confident the company is on course to achieve this by the end of next year. Tradeport will open its trading to overseas companies by the end of this year.

CHANGE ON WEEK

THE POUND

US dollar 1.6038 (+0.0120)
German mark 2.4439 (-0.0121)
Exchange index 89.2 (-0.1)
Bank of England official close (4pm)

STOCK MARKET

FT 30 share 2334.1 (-31.1)
FTSE 100 4022.4 (-30.7)
New York Dow Jones 6007.02 (-87.21)
Tokyo Nikkei Avge 20739.97 (-872.33)

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Johnson: defended scheme

12-fold rise since flotation in 1993 justified a little dilution.

He said that the committee would be reviewing Mr Kindersley's three-year contract and had hired Towers Perrin, the remuneration consultancy, to advise it. "Peter is recommending it is reduced to one year," said Mr Hare.

HURRAH for Robin Angus, a director at NatWest Securities and author of the *Investment Trust Annual*. The fervent Scottish Nationalist is one of the first to come clean and tell us exactly what it is that he's after. In his writings, Angus explains that he was recently invited to a fancy dress

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Lotus
Working Together

The UK has many competitive strengths, but it is striking that they do not always come together. An example is to be found in an area that we in the Bank have studied very closely over the past six months — finance for technology-based firms. There is no question that the UK has a commanding lead in areas of technical innovation. One has only to think of our flourishing bio-technology sector. We have also a financial sector which is as innovative as any in the world — at times more so, I have to admit, than the Bank of England would like. So why is it that our innovative financial sector does not always seem to work to support the exciting new developments and applications thrown up by our scientists?

This is the question we have tried to answer in a report published today. *The Financing of Technology-based Small Firms*. It reflects a lot of direct contact, in part through our regional network of agents, with companies in the sector and the finance providers themselves. We looked at 60 case studies, and the findings are summarised in the report.

The picture is not by any means entirely bleak. Our venture capital industry is the largest in Europe, and second only to that in the United States. There is, too, the contribution of a number of specialist seed capital

Gap between high finance and high tech must close



HOWARD DAVIES

firms with dedicated funds. But only 23 per cent of the venture capital industry's investments are made in technology-based firms, and only 2 per cent (£47 million) goes to such firms in the early stages of their development. In the United States, a large proportion of venture capital goes to the technology sector.

It is also clear that informal venture capital — "business angels" — is a much less developed market here than it is in the United States. The exception is in the financing of West End shows, which must offer a risk/reward trade-off not too far removed from that in technology.

So what should be done? Our report makes a number of suggestions, including measures to encourage Business Links and other support agencies in assisting early-stage technology-based firms, using successful "serial entrepreneurs" to pass on their expertise, and education — especially enhancing the management skills of technology entrepreneurs. We want to try to

understand better whether financing techniques that work well in the United States, including Small Business Investment Company programmes, can be applied here. And, of course, we suggest measures to improve the supply of finance. Ideas here include the creation of a UK corporate venturing group to promote collaboration between large and small firms, and encouraging the banks to develop packaged finance for technology-based firms.

I am particularly hopeful about the contribution of the Business Links network, of which innovation and technology counsellors are an integral part. The network of Business Links can now, for the first time, be regarded as complete, so that we have a delivery mechanism that can, in effect, join inventors to financiers.

Of course, we cannot just import the US business finance system lock, stock and barrel. There are big cultural differences, and regulatory structures that provide huge, and arguably, market-distorting incentives to invest in small firms (and in some cases to source products from small firms). There are also differences in the tax treatment of losses — and there are those who say that, without the ability to write off your mistakes against tax, individuals here will never invest in risky ventures on the scale seen across the Atlantic. Perhaps so — if you make something cheaper, people will buy more of it, and if you make it costless, they may

buy quite a lot! We have some tax-based schemes of our own — but they do need to be carefully targeted. I don't for a moment claim that we have found all the answers, but we have at least seen enough to know that there is no single one. But I hope that our report will help to promote a debate on this issue — and to make sure it does, we are going to mount a conference early next year, with the Royal Society and the CBI, to explore all of the recommendations in the report.

The Bank does not often turn its gaze away from the intricacies of money markets and the measurement of banking risk to examine the productive purposes to which money can be put. In general, it does so only when there seems to be a problem: and the creation of ICPC (now 31) in the 1940s, of ECI in the 1970s and of the Governor's small firms initiative in the 1990s were all, in their different ways, attempts by the Bank to make sure that the financial sector and the business sector worked better together. That is the question we face now in the field of high-technology finance, and I hope the work we and others are doing can help to bridge the gap.

Howard Davies is Deputy Governor of the Bank of England, and is a former Director-General of the CBI.

Sara McConnell looks into concerns over proposed leasehold reform

A tenure measure that fell flat

Amid all the high-profile Bills on education and crime announced in the Queen's Speech last week was a proposal that will affect thousands of flat-owners up and down the country. A draft Bill introducing commonhold tenure to blocks of flats will be pushed through Parliament before the general election.

Lenders and leasehold support groups have now united with the Labour Party in condemnation of the draft Bill, terming it a disaster, hopelessly inadequate, fundamentally flawed and very dangerous.

The Government-funded Leasehold Enfranchisement Advisory Service is calling for it to be redrafted. Peter Haler, the service's chief executive, said: "Everyone is in favour of commonhold in principle, but this Bill cannot be allowed to go forward."



Peter Haler, of the Leasehold Enfranchisement Advisory Service, says the Bill cannot be allowed to go forward

Under commonhold, owners of flats on long leases would, theoretically, be able to change to commonhold ownership. The idea of commonhold is that flat-owners would all individually become freehold owners of their properties.

Their rights and obligations to insure and repair their properties would be set out in a simply worded, standard document. There would be an independent arbitrator, separate from the courts, to settle disputes. There would be no poorly

drafted, complex leases. Flat-owners themselves, and not a third-party landlord, would democratically control the management of their properties. Many of the flats run on a commonhold system would initially be in new developments that would have been sold on long leases under the present system.

Owners with existing leases

would be able to convert to commonhold, but only after having first bought the freehold of their block under present enfranchisement rules.

Commonhold has obvious attractions in the light of revelations in *The Times* and elsewhere of widespread abuse of leaseholders by landlords using threats and intimidation to demand payment of large service charge bills and ignoring leaseholders' rights.

Political pressure for leasehold reform forced through a number of measures to strengthen leaseholders' rights. These measures, contained in the 1996 Housing

Act, are being implemented over the next six months.

However, leasehold reform campaigners have always made clear that their long-term goal is the abolition of the leasehold system in favour of a system of commonhold. The Commonhold Bill, six years in preparation, was meant to be the key.

But campaigners claim that the current Bill contains inadequate safeguards for the rights of individual flat-owners, and has no easily accessible means of resolving disputes between flat-owners, and inappropriate powers for mortgage lenders to intervene in the control of the management of the

block. Flat-owners will have fewer rights than leaseholders.

Mr Haler said: "A major worry is that the Bill, as drafted, seems to ride roughshod over individual rights."

"What's supposed to happen is that there is a democratic process. But if an individual wants to appeal against a decision, he or she would have to go to the county court and prove 'unfair prejudice'."

He added that, under a commonhold system, flat-owners would not be covered by the new strengthened leaseholders' rights provisions of the Housing Act because they were freeholders.

By contrast, leaseholders

who buy their freehold and set up a company to run their block are still legally leaseholders. Flat-owners in a commonhold would not have access to the simpler, cheaper Leasehold Valuation Tribunal to settle leasehold service charge disputes. But commonholders have no adequate alternative system under the current proposals.

Joan South, of the Leasehold Enfranchisement Advisory Service, said that the Bill would give the other freeholders in the commonhold association wide-ranging powers to enter an individual's flat without a court order or a right of appeal.

She added: "The right of entry is one of the most hated features of leasehold tenure and should not be carried forward into a freehold situation."

Ms South is also concerned that lenders will have "negative voting rights", which could allow them to interfere in the running of a block.

She added that some lenders had continued with unscrupulous landlords in leasehold blocks to add service charge bills to mortgages to protect their own interest, and flat-owners' confidence in lenders was already low.

Lenders themselves are critical of provisions that would allow a commonhold association to repossess flats where the occupiers were in arrears with service charges and take charges from the mortgage before it was redeemed. Fear of not getting their money back could make lenders more reluctant to grant loans on commonhold property.

Nick Raynsford, Labour's housing spokesman, has vowed to speak for radical changes to the Bill, which he described as "abysmal". He said: "They have had six years to draw up this Bill. It is incredible."

GILT-EDGED

Little danger for UK bonds

The gilt market faces a win-win situation. The first "win" is sterling. The 5 per cent rise in the pound's effective index since the end of July will restrain growth and inflation and has weakened the case for an early increase in base rate.

The pound's precise influence on the UK's growth rate is uncertain because so much depends upon domestic conditions. The 25 per cent depreciation after sterling's exit from the exchange-rate mechanism provided a clear boost to economic growth with little increase in inflation because the domestic economy was so depressed. Conversely, this time round, sterling's gains should help to keep the lid on a strong domestic economy while increasing the Government's chance of hitting its inflation target.

In its May 1995 *Inflation Report*, the Bank of England, troubled at the time by a 5 per cent fall in the trade-weighted value of sterling, argued that the first round effects of sterling's weakness, if fully passed through to import prices, could add about 1.25 per cent to inflation. If the converse holds — and despite the recent strength of oil prices the outlook for inflation is now much better than it was three months ago.

Sterling's rise has clearly weakened the case for an immediate interest rate increase.

It would therefore be rich, given the Bank's own estimate of the impact that sterling should have on inflation, if Eddie George presses for a rate rise when he meets Kenneth Clarke on Wednesday.

The Bank of Canada, for example, works on the basis that a 3 per cent currency movement is worth a 1 per cent change in interest rates; if Gordon Thiessen were Bank of England Governor, he would presumably have cut rates by 150-175 basis points by now in order to keep monetary conditions stable.

The key point is that UK

worst-performing European market, except Germany, in local currency terms. However, ironically, gilts' improved relative value versus other European markets could be the second "win".

Investment decisions are a function of risk and reward. Over the past 12 months, there has been an increasing flow of funds into the (rapidly not so) high-yielding markets of Italy, Spain and Sweden, attracted by improving economic fundamentals and EMU optimism. As a result, while ten-year yields in those markets have fallen by an average of

points behind Labour, needing a six-point lead at the election for a majority.

However, a post-conference bounce in the polls caused market jitters last week, and an improving economy and an approaching election should favour the Conservatives. Furthermore, elections are usually the government's to lose, but, in this case, it is Labour's to blow. Last time, Labour probably said too much this time, the danger is that they will say too little, leaving voters unsure what they would do in office. And, of course, the polls were horribly wrong last time. Even so, it would take a Falklands war or gross incompetence for Labour to lose this one.

Politics may be the key danger, but it is hard to make the case stick.

To sum up, sterling's recent strength has improved the gilt outlook, across the curve by reducing the chances of an early rise in base rate and dampening inflation pressures: the EMU convergence story seems to favour gilts, whether it has further to run or reverses; and politics should not be an issue this side of Christmas. At roughly 170 basis points over bonds, ten-year gilts look good relative value.

DICK HOWARD AND ADRIAN OWENS
Julius Baer Investments

RADIO CHOICE

Strings scale Dizzy heights

The Jazzin' Violin, Radio 3, 4.10pm.

Right at the start of part four of Russell Davies's history of the jazz violin, we are reminded how the instrument can sound when it ends up in the hands of an undisputed master. Stephane Grappelli up in the hands of Django Reinhardt to interpret *La Marseillaise* partners the guitarist in a duet that has caused French patriots to grind in a way that must have reached the late 1940s and early 1950s, when the violin as a solo jazz instrument would sometimes take a back seat — literally. Strings provided the backing for, inter alia, Frank Sinatra and Charlie Parker, and it was only a question of time before swing violinists such as Joe Venuti and Stuff Smith made recordings (*Paper Moon*, was one of them) with no-strings-attached jazz greats such as Louis Armstrong and Dizzy Gillespie.

The Monday Play: The Tyneside Cycle, Radio 4, 7.45pm.

Live by name, live by nature. This is the first play in a drama sequence that is being broadcast live from the Live Theatre in Newcastle. All of them are by local writers. Presumably this is being done to ensure that, because the plays show pictures of authenticity, through local people's eyes, they will carry the stamp of authenticity. Extra insurance has been taken out by getting Peter Plannery to link the plays. You won't easily forget his powerful, Tyneside-based drama serial *Our Friends from the North*, shown on BBC2 a few months ago.

Peter Daville

RADIO 1

6.30am Chris Evans 9.00 Simon Mayo
12.00 Lisa Vann 2.00 Henry Cavill
Today 7.15 On the Spot 7.30 The
Vintage Chart Show 8.10 Words of Faith
9.15 Talking Sport 9.05 World Business
Report 9.15 Anything Goes 9.45 Sport
10.30 Mark Radcliffe 12.00 Clare
Surguch 4.00 Gabe Warren

RADIO 2

6.00am Sarah Kennedy 7.30 Waka Up
to Wogan 9.30 Ken Bruce 11.30 Jimmy
Young 1.30pm Debbie Thorne 3.00 Ed
Swain 5.05 John Dunn 7.00 Hubert
Gregg 7.30 Malcolm Laycock with
Dance Band Days 8.30 Big Band
Special 9.00 Humphrey Lyttelton 10.00
Star Spangled Volleys. A series focusing
on American swing groups (4/5) 10.30
The Jamieson 12.00am Adrian Fingon
3.00 Ales Lester

RADIO 5 LIVE

5.00am Morning Reports, incl at 5.45
Wake Up to money 6.00 The Breakfast
Programme incl at 6.55, 7.25, 7.55, 8.25
previews 8.35 The Magazine, with Dave
Macell, incl at 10.35 News from Europe
12.00 Midday with Mac, incl at 12.35pm
Moneyback 2.05 Russco on Five 4.00
Nationwide, incl at 4.45 Entertainment
News 7.00 News Extra, incl at 7.25
Sports Bulletin 7.35 Football Legends
Featuring Tommy Lawton, the former
centre forward for England 8.00 The
Monday Match: Nottingham Forest v
Everton 10.00 News Talk 11.00 Night
Extra 12.00am The Other Side of
Midnight 2.05 Up All Night, with Rhod
Sharp

TALK RADIO

5.00am Early Breakfast 7.00 Paul Ross
9.00 Scott Chisholm 12.00 Anna Raeburn
2.00pm Tommy Boyd 4.00
Dunelm, with Peter Dunelm 7.00 Max
Doe's Sportscorers 10.00 Mike Allen
1.00am Ian Collins

RADIO 3

6.00am On Air includes Boyce
(Symphony No 7 in B flat);
U Strauss (Polar Die
Zeltreise); Purcell (Welcome
song: The Summer's Absence
Unaccompanied We Best); Bach
(Cantata in G, BWV1033)
6.00 Morning Collection with
Cathryn Young, including the
start of a survey of the
Debussy preludes
10.00 Musical Encounters with
Mary Miller, includes Bach
(Brandenburg Concerto No 3);
Rachmaninov (Discord);
Fauré (Fantasy, especially
Haydn (Symphony No 5 in E
flat)
12.00 Composer of the Week:
Hildegard of Bingen and
Arvo Part. The Passion
narrative, central to both
composers, is woven through
the week's programmes
1.00pm News: BBC Lunchtime
Concert. Live from St John's,
Smith Square, London.
Thomas Quasthoff, baritone,
Charles Spencer, piano.
Schubert (Winterreise)
2.20 The BBC Orchestra. BBC
Scottish Symphony
Orchestra, conductor Thierry
Flecher, plays Frank Martin
(Overture in Honour of
Mozart); Mozart (Symphony
No 25 in G minor); Stravinsky
(Symphony in C)
3.25 Voices. K&K and the Widow
chose favourite songs (1)
4.10 The Jazzin' Violin. See
Choice
4.40 The Music Machine. If
Chopin's piano music was
once considered a hideous
din, what is cacophony now?
Schoenberg believed the
history of 20th-century music
charts the emancipation of

WORLD SERVICE

All times in BST. News on the hour.
5.30am Europe Today 6.30 Europe
Today 7.15 On the Spot 7.30 The
Vintage Chart Show 8.10 Words of Faith
9.15 Talking Sport 9.05 World Business
Report 9.15 Anything Goes 9.45 Sport
10.30 Mark Radcliffe 12.00 Clare
Surguch 4.00 Gabe Warren
11.30 Omnibus 12.05pm World
Business Report 12.15 Britain Today 12.30
Andy Kershaw 2.05 Cuckoo 2.30 John
Paul 3.05 Sport 3.15 The Learning World
3.30 News in German 4.15 World Today
4.30 BBC English 4.45 Britain Today
5.30 News in German 5.45 Sport 6.30
Instantly 7.01 Cuckoo 7.25 Words of
Faith 7.30 Multitrack 9.05 World
Business Report 9.15 Britain Today 9.30
Your Voice. Your Government. 9.45
Fourteen of the best 16.30 World
Today 10.45 Sport 11.10 Take Five
11.15 Record News 11.30 Multitrack
12.30am Global Concerns 12.45 Britain
Today 1.30 Outlook 1.55 Words of Faith
2.30 Omnibus 2.15 Sport 3.30 Multitrack
Feature

CLASSIC FM

4.00am Mark Griffiths 6.00 Mike Read
9.00 Henry Kelly 12.00 Susanah
Simons 2.00pm Concerto. Gile (from
Concerto in D minor, Op. 11)
6.00 Newsnight 6.30 Sonatas. Haydn
(Violin Sonata in G major) 7.00 Calabry
Chocia (1) 8.00 Evening Concert. Hotel
Schweizerhof, Lucerne. Live from the
2 in F minor, Op. 51, Vaughan Williams
(Piano Concerto in C major);
Rachmaninov (Symphony No 3 in A
minor, Op. 44) 10.00 Michael Mappin
1.00am Mike Cooper

VIRGIN RADIO

6.00am Russ 'n' Jono's Breakfast
Experience 9.00 Richard Skinner 12.00
Graham Dene 4.00pm Nicky Home
7.00 Paul Coyte (FM) / Robin Marks
(AM) 10.00 Mark Forster 2.00am
Jeremy Clark

RADIO 4

5.55am Shipping Forecast (LW)
6.00 News Briefing 6.10
Forecast Today 6.25 Today
6.40 Who Goes Home 6.55
Weather
9.00 News 9.05 Start the Week.
Mervyn Bragg is joined by
Steven Bodzay, David
Cannadine and Matt Ridley
10.00 News: The Seven Deadly
Sins (FM); Chastity (3/7)
10.10 Daily Service 10.15 On
This Day (LW)
10.30 Women's Hour with Jenni
Clark
11.30 Money Box Live 0171-580
4444
12.00 News: You and Yours
12.25pm The Labour Exchange.
The last in the current series.
Followed by Weather
1.00 The World at One with Nick
Clark
1.40 The Archers (1) 1.55
Shipping Forecast
2.00 News: Hand in Glove.
Stephen Murray's series set
in 1920s Springfield, two
mysterious deaths, one in
Glasgow and one in Strling.
occupy Dr Wallace's thoughts
(2/5)
3.00 The Afternoon Shift with
Laurie Taylor
4.00 News 4.05 Kaleidoscope
Lynne Walker sees a rare
collection of singers on video
and reports from a James
Bond conference
4.45 Short Story: The Smell.
Patrick McGrath reads his
disturbing Gothic tale about a
father's demonic control over
his family
5.00 PM 5.50 Shipping 5.55
Weather
6.00 Six O'Clock News
6.30 News Quiz, with regular
guest, Times columnist Alan
Coren (1)
7.00 News 7.05 The Archers
7.20 The Food Programme.
Irene Cooper looks at the
local business scene
7.45 The Monday Play: The
Tyneside Cycle. See Choice
9.15 Irish Icons: The Quiet Man.
A look at John Ford's film
starring John Wayne and
Maureen O'Hara. Over 40
years later, *The Quiet Man* is
the most popular film in
Ireland, and Cong itself
continues to attract tourists
from all over the world. This
programme considers how
the all-American John Wayne
became an Irish icon
9.30 Kaleidoscope (1) 9.59
Weather
10.00 The World Tonight with
Robin Lustig
10.45 Bookers at Bedtime. An
extract from *Last Orders*, by
Graham Swift
11.00 Beyond Reasonable Doubt
(FM): The Good Friend. The
murder of a police inspector
in Eastbourne in 1912 (6/1)
11.00 Education Matters (LW)
11.30 If You're So Clever, Why
Aren't You Rich? (FM) The
comedy-drama series by Paul
Shearer and Richard Turner,
starring Douglas Hodge,
Armand Ross and Paul Bigley
as the not-so-young hopefuls
Giles, Judith and David (1)
11.30 Today in Parliament (LW)
12.00 News incl 12.27am approx
Weather
12.30 The Late Book: First
Millennium, by Bryan
Appleyard. Read by David
Horowitz (1/10)
12.48 Shipping Forecast 1.00 AM
World Service

FREQUENCY GUIDE. RADIO 1. FM 97.6-99.8. RADIO 2. FM 88.0-
90.2. RADIO 3. FM 90.2-92.4. RADIO 4. FM 92.4-94.8. LW 198; MW
720. RADIO 5 LIVE. MW 698, 909. WORLD SERVICE. MW 648; LW
105.8; MW 1197, 1215. TALK RADIO. FM 100-102. VIRGIN RADIO. FM
radio listings compiled by Peter Dear, Ian Hughes, Rosemary
Smith, Susan Thomson, Jane Gregory and John McNamara.

GLOAG'S

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demands

Gloag's

Gin in his

cocktail.

He knows

before he

drinks it that

it will be extra refreshing and extra
smooth. The unique 'marrying' process

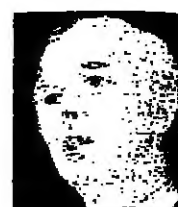
following distillation

takes care of that!

The Classic Gin.

GLOAG'S





M&S to invade over-the-counter pharmaceuticals market

BY JASON NISSE

MARKS & SPENCER is to challenge the likes of Boots and Lloyds Chemists in the new year, launching a range of over-the-counter pharmaceuticals bearing the famous St Michael brand name in a market estimated to be worth £1.2 billion a year.

The range is expected to include everything from paracetamol to vitamins and holistic health products and could be in shops as early as January on a trial

basis. However M&S will stop short of prescription drugs. The move, following Asda's attempts to start a price war in the market, may lead to cheaper medicines and health products.

M&S is working on plans in conjunction with Peter Black, the West Yorkshire-based company that has long been an M&S supplier and has built up a pharmaceutical manufacturing side. It is hoping to run a trial in a handful of larger M&S branches after Christmas with a view to bringing out the range through

most of its chain later in the year.

Suppliers to M&S are reluctant to comment about anything to do with working for the retailing giant, as it is well known for taking stern action when suppliers talk about M&S business.

Accordingly Peter Black declined to talk about the launch. However a spokeswoman for M&S said: "As part of our ongoing process of improving the range of products offered to our customers, we are always looking at new areas to expand into."

The market for over-the-counter pharmaceuticals has become concentrated over recent years, with the consolidation of the pharmaceutical wholesaling business into the hands of two main players - UniChem and Gehe of Germany - and the growth of Lloyds the Chemist as a force to rival Boots on the retailing side, although Boots is said to have about 30 per cent of the market.

Gehe and UniChem are now ready to renew their £650 million battle to take over Lloyds, having been given the green light

after a Monopolies and Mergers Commission investigation into the bids lodged by the groups. UniChem made a renewed offer only 20 minutes after being given the go-ahead to bid again.

The move by M&S may also provide the spur for a price war in the market for over-the-counter pharmaceuticals, where some products command a 90 per cent margin on prices.

The drug manufacturers are fighting attempts to have their price-fixing arrangements outlawed by the Restrictive

Practices Court. Ten days ago, John Bridgeman, the Director-General of Fair Trading, said that he wanted to break up the price-fixing arrangements in the industry.

However the Proprietary Association of Great Britain, which includes leading manufacturers such as SmithKline Beecham, Warner Wellcome and Procter & Gamble, said it would fight Mr Bridgeman and take action against any company discounting branded pharmaceutical products.

CBI in firing line over investor rights

BY FRASER NELSON

THE Confederation of British Industry will set itself on a collision course with Britain's largest institutional investors this morning when it calls for the debate over non-voting shares to be reopened.

In a report on the future of listed smaller companies, the CBI says that the greater use of two-tier share structures is essential to persuade private companies that they can float without losing control of their business. The move is sure to anger some of the UK's largest investment institutions and corporate governance organisations, who have long argued that non-voting shares are anachronistic and erode shareholder democracy.

Anne Simpson, a director of Firc, the corporate governance watchdog, attacked the proposal as being out of touch with City culture. "This goes against all the recent trends in corporate governance at the moment," she said. "I find it very difficult to accept that there is a market for non-voting shares."

Jamie Borwick, chairman of the CBI's smaller quoted companies working group, said that the option had fallen into

disuse through false impressions that it was no longer available.

He said: "Advisers are simply not presenting non-voting shares as a possibility to companies looking to float. There is most certainly demand for shares which don't carry voting rights, but are cheaper than the full price. The danger facing the British economy is that private companies are choosing not to grow their business via flotation through fear of losing control of it. I consider this a much greater menace than any oppression that may be caused through the issue of these shares."

The CBI's suggestion comes as part of a package of proposals centring around the creation of a new regulatory framework for smaller listed companies. Its key reform is the creation of a two-tier regulation system on the Stock Exchange, with a separate market segment for companies outside the FT-SE 350.

Companies under this should be able to write off their flotation costs against corporation tax, it argues, and their shares should be exempt from reinvestment relief on

capital gains tax. Adair Turner, Director-General of the CBI, said that smaller companies were suffering under legislation designed for the stock market's multi-billion-pound firms in mind. He said: "The problems are mostly the result of smaller companies not having a strong enough voice. The CBI wants to give them that voice."

The Cadbury code on corporate governance comes repeatedly under fire in the CBI's document, used as an example of legislation drawn up for the largest listed companies but applied throughout the market. It has resulted in "unnecessary layers of bureaucracy," the CBI argues, leading to "disproportionate and ineffective regulatory constraints".

The report also attacks the lack of private investors in the small companies, which it blames on more favourable treatment given to institutions. The current situation has, it says, created a "regime in which power and responsibility for investment decision-making tends to be removed from individuals and given to institutions".

Mr Borwick, who is also the chief executive of Manganese Bronze Holdings, gave warning that, unless moves were taken to address the problem, private companies would look to list on overseas markets.

At present, there are over 2,000 companies listed on the full market, 85 per cent of which would be covered by the CBI's proposals.



Philip Valentine, client manager of Coutts & Co's new Canary Wharf office, which opens tomorrow. Herschel Post, chief executive of Coutts, the private bank owned by NatWest, said it hopes to attract high net worth individuals from the financial community at the Docklands development, which is soon to be boosted by the arrival of Barclays de Zoete Wedd, the investment banking arm of Barclays. The branch will be Coutts's 13th in London and is part of its expansion in the south of England.

the Docklands development, which is soon to be boosted by the arrival of Barclays de Zoete Wedd, the investment banking arm of Barclays. The branch will be Coutts's 13th in London and is part of its expansion in the south of England.

Germany may cut order for Eurofighter, says minister

BY OLIVER AUGUST

GERMANY is considering cutting its Eurofighter order by 22 per cent to save DM4 billion (£1.6 billion). More than 10,000 jobs in British Aerospace depend on the successful conclusion of the Eurofighter deal.

Volker Rühe, the German Defence Minister, indicated on a trip to India that he would lower Germany's order from 180 planes to 140 in the wake of severe defence budget cuts. "Everybody has budget cuts," he said. "France has, Great Britain has, Germany has. We are in a difficult decision-making process."

Germany's defence budget is under pressure from planned government spending cuts next year and the effect on state revenues of the economy's sluggishness.

Herr Rühe said: "I will negotiate the question of money we can use for the Eurofighter in the next four years until I have satisfactory results. I can only spend the money I have."

Officials of the defence ministry later denied that the German order would be cut.

No decision has yet been announced on the purchase of Eurofighters. Talks continue with the aircraft's makers on how to finance serial production of a total of more than 600. The Eurofighter consortium put a sale offer to the German Government last spring, valuing each Eurofighter at DM100 million, but talks are bogged down on price and delivery schedules.

Herr Rühe has so far not accepted the suggestion of

Eurofighter's manufacturers to extend its delivery period by a year. Michael Portillo, Defence Secretary, has said that Britain will order 232 planes at a cost of £16 billion.

Eurofighter is due to be built by a consortium linking BAe with Dasa, of Germany, Casa, of Spain, and Alenia, of Italy.

EMU rush threatens its viability

EUROPEAN Monetary Union is likely to go ahead in 1999 with between seven and ten countries, but the whole project may founder because of the rush to meet that deadline, according to two former senior officials of the Bank of England (Janet Bush writes).

In a paper for the National Institute of Economic and Social Research, John Arrowsmith and Christopher Taylor say that if the European Union concentrates on technical preparations for a single currency and "cosmetic touches to government finances", the viability of EMU may be open to question.

The two see a growing risk that countries that have not fully met Maastricht convergence criteria will be allowed into a single currency, increasing scope for instability.

French court threat to Eurotunnel job cuts

BY KEITH RODGERS

EUROTUNNEL, the Channel Tunnel operator that is attempting to restructure its £9.1 billion of debt, has suffered a setback to its cost-cutting programme with trade unions in France and the UK rejecting its proposals to shed 657 jobs.

In a move that could lead to a court challenge in France, five French unions are to call in an external accountant to review Eurotunnel's books and come up with alternative cost-cutting measures. The Transport & General Workers' Union in the UK has also rejected the proposals and plans a "high-profile public campaign".

Eurotunnel said last week that it would save £16 million by the end of next year by cutting its workforce to 2,820 - 306 jobs will be lost in the UK.



Morton, retirement week

In a joint statement, the French unions attacked the proposals and pledged to do "everything within their power" to force management to reverse the move and "eventually reduce working time".

The French unions also asked whether the company's real motive was to increase its share value.

Eurotunnel's debt-for-equity restructuring proposals were unveiled earlier this month after a marathon round of talks with its principal bankers.

The deal is expected to be put to shareholders by next April.

The deal was steered through by Sir Alastair Morton, the combative co-chairman of Eurotunnel who retired this week after almost a decade of battling with banks and contractors to keep the Channel Tunnel project alive. He is being replaced by Robert Malpas, the former BP managing director who has been on the Eurotunnel board since 1987.

Bank wants small hi-tech firms helped

The Bank of England believes that many of Britain's small technology-based firms are hindered because of problems in raising finance, particularly at the start-up stage.

In a report published today, the Bank argues that more must be done to ensure these firms thrive. In America, it said, technology-based industrial development has come, to a significant extent, from the start-up and growth of small high-technology firms.

Howard Davies, page 50

Cashing out

Investors in the Kleinwort European Privatisation Investment Trust are expected to opt overwhelmingly to cash out at an extraordinary general meeting today. Some 80 per cent of investors are expected to take a cash exit by transferring into the Kleinwort Benson Money Market Trust, with the remainder split between the new Kleinwort Benson European Privatisation Trust and the M&G European and General Trust.

Kenwood fight

UK Active Value, the fund run by Julian Treger and Brian Myerson, is to call an extraordinary meeting at Kenwood, the domestic appliance group, to try to force the company to offer itself for sale. The fund has a 9.2 per cent stake in Kenwood.

Williams sale

Williams Holdings is planning to raise £350 million by selling its building products arm, according to reports over the weekend. It is believed to be in discussions with three venture capital firms.

Outlet will be largest of its kind in Europe

Nike to join the Circus

BY JASON NISSE

NIKE is planning to open a sportswear superstore of up to 100,000 sq ft in Oxford Circus, sharing the world famous site with Top Shop and Top Man, part of the Burton Group.

The store will be the largest of its kind in Europe and could change the face of retailing on Oxford Street, Britain's busiest shopping area. Nike is expected to pay up to £3 million a year in rent to Burton for the first and

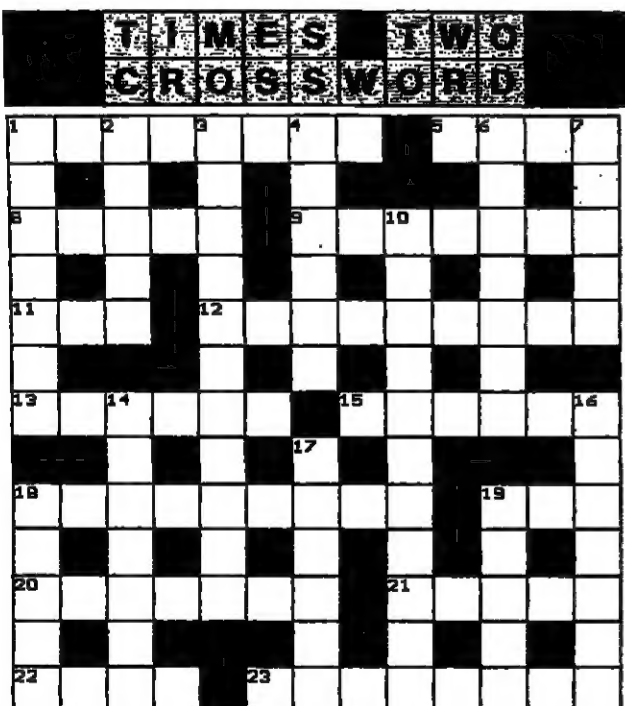
second floors of the site, the ground floor of which is devoted to menswear and which boasts a Top Shop in the basement.

The two floors generate a profit of £9 million a year for Burton. Architects are working on plans to transform the 100,000 sq ft of space at the site, which Burton hoped to convert from offices after buying the freehold for £94.5 million a year ago.

It is hoped to have rapid escalators to take customers from Regent Street and Ox-

ford Street to the Nike shop. A similar design is being used by Benetton which has expanded its site at Oxford Circus to a multi-floor superstore.

Nike is one of the five brand names which dominate the £500 million a year market for sports-related clothing and goods, the others being Adidas, Umbro, Puma and Reebok. Many young people now shop in sports outlets for their shoes and fashions rather than traditional shoe and clothes stores.



No 924

- ACROSS**
- Man of all work (8)
 - Front of jaw (4)
 - Enjoy other's discomfort (5)
 - Cajole (7)
 - Ram's mate (3)
 - Utter violent denunciations (9)
 - Very dirty (6)
 - Fowl: boxing weight (6)
 - C S Lewis devil, *Letters* (9)
 - Flat marshland (3)
 - Rooted (7)
 - Devastation; chaos (5)
 - Unaccompanied piece (4)
 - Deputising suckler (3-5)
- DOWN**
- A skimpy concealment (3,4)
 - Genetically identical copy (5)
 - Remote: not causing obstruction (2,3,3)
 - Sick (6)
 - Firemen's mains outlet (7)
 - Relative: sounds like *Riviera* resort (5)
 - Of the later Tudor period (11)
 - Enthusiastic, when wozed (7)
 - Eyeglass (7)
 - Golfers' assistant (6)
 - Teams: edges (5)
 - High temperature; great excitement (5)

SOLUTION TO NO 923

ACROSS: 1 Damp squib 6 Pig 8 Anxious 9 Worse 10 Pods 11 Tree line 13 Nelson 14 Closed 17 Mushroom 18 One's 20 Prize 21 Trailer 22 Peg 23 Swann's Way

DOWN: 1 Deadpan 2 Mixed blessing 3 Soot 4 Unsure 5 Bow Bells 6 Parkinson's Law 7 Glebe 12 Dourness 15 Destroy 16 Portia 17 Mop up 19 Barn

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